THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1781.

CONTENTS.

An account of the Chapel of ROSLIN 169. *with a perſpective view of the inſide of that building.*

PARLIAMENT. Petition of the council of Bengal 177. Motion for taking it into conſideration 182. Speeches, of Gen. Smith ib. Mr Rous 183. Ld North and Sir R. Sutton ib. A committee appointed 184. Edinburgh election ib. Airſhire election 185

A recent melancholy FACT 185.

Trial of Ld G. GORDON. Examination of W. Hay 186. W. Metcalf and J. Anſtruther 187. Rev. Th. Bowen, J. Cater, J. Pearſon, and Th. Baker 188. Mr Juſtice Wright, S. Rainsforth, C. Jealous, P. Macmanus, D. Miles, T. Gates, and W. Hyde 189. Ld Porcheſter, J. Lucy, B. Turner, R. Pond, and J. Dingwell 190.

A Fourth Report of the Commiſſioners of ACCOUNTS 203.

POETRY. Hudibraſtic ode to Col. Tarleton 215. Prologue and Epilogue to the World as it goes 216.

AMERICA. Col. Tarleton defeated 191. Operations of Lord Cornwallis 192. Wilmington taken 194.

——WEST INDIES. St Euſtatia taken 195. Capture of a Dutch convoy 197. Demerary and Iſſequibo ſurrender ib. St Bartholomew taken 198. Orders iſſued in St Euſtatia 199. Diſtreſſed inhabitants of St Euſtatia relieved 200. Sir G. Rodney and Mr Glanville on condemning private property ib. Reward offered, and a proclamation iſſued, for diſcovering traitorous correſpondents 202. A fleet arrives from England ib. Spaniſh armament ſent againſt Penſacola ib.

Dr FRANKLIN on Commercial Subjects 206.

A Liſt of the Houſe of COMMONS 209.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS. England. Trials for recovering damages done by the London rioters in June 1780 217. Damages given for bribery at an election 218. Capt. Donnellan's trial and execution 218. Capt. Inglis's account of proceedings in Africa 220.

An account of the Chapel of Roſlin.

THE Chapel or College of ROSLIN, in ſome old writs ROSKELYN *, in the ſhire of Mid-Lothian, about four miles ſouthward from Edinburgh, is ſituated on a riſing ground, called the College Hill, charmingly beautified with wood, water, and rocks; the Eſk gliding along the weſt and ſouth foot of the hill, ſome trees below ruſtling their boughs acroſs the purling ſtream, others aloft waving their curling tops in the clouds, and the flinty rocks jutting out here and there between the trees, ſhew their ruged forms and depending heads, and ſerve to complete the delightfully variegated landſcape. — A place formed by nature for heavenly contemplation.

The church-yard is ſurrounded with a good wall of ſtone and lime; on the north ſide of which you enter by a door, whoſe pilaſters and architrave are adorned with ſculpture of flower-work. On the middle of the architrave is placed a ſtone cut into an equilateral triangle, on which are carvings reſembling net-work; no doubt there have been other ornamental ſtones placed on each ſide of this triangle, and perhaps on the top of it, which is a little flat, as there are ſome ſuch ſtones, reſembling pieces of leſſer

* A word in the Gaelic or Erſe language, ſignifying a hill in a glen, exactly deſcriptive of the ſituation of the place.

pillars or ſpires, lying at the foot of this entry into the church-yard.

The Chapel, of old called the Chapel amidſt the woods, is all of free-ſtone, and one of the moſt curious pieces of old Gothic workmanſhip in Europe, having on the north ſide twelve turrets or ſpires; ſeven lower ariſing on the face of the outer wall, and five higher ariſing from the top of ſaid wall, and placed exactly behind an equal number of the lower; the other two of which are placed nigh and at the eaſt end of the wall, making up the north part of the outſide of the altar. The lower and higher ſpires are united by two ſhort ſegments of an arch; a longer ſegment paſſing from each higher ſpire to the top of the inner wall. Upon each of theſe ſpires, both lower and higher, there are ſeveral niches for ſtatues; but there are no ſtatues in them now. However the pedeſtals are ſtill extant, curiouſly cut out into antique and groteſque figures in baſſo relievo, ſuch as an old man with a beard, in a poſture as collecting his ſtrength, with the head uppermoſt; another with the feet uppermoſt; a fox carrying off a gooſe, and a man pulling hard to take the prey from the fox; a monkey or baboon, one or more, and one of them here and there hugging a puppy in its boſom, a cat, &c. &c.

There are five large arched windows below in the outer wall, with a pillar or column riſing in the middle of each, and waving to the top of the arch in various ſhapes, ſome circular, others ſemicircular, &c. ſo that not one waving on the top of a pillar is like another. All theſe windows are prettily carved even on the outſide, particularly on the arches, with foliage, &c. having niches on the jambs, in which probably there have been ſtatues of old, the pedeſtals of which are ſtill remaining.

There are five leſſer arched windows above, reaching almoſt to the top of the inner wall, which appear to have had no pillar in the middle of each. — The roof between the outer and inner wall, formerly leaded, now ſlated, with a ſlop to make the rain run the better off, covers the greateſt part of theſe higher windows, and ſpoils the ſymmetry of the fabric.

On the eaſt end, or altar, there are five lower ſpires with niches for ſtatues, all adequate to thoſe of the ſame model on the north ſide, with four large windows, a pillar raiſed in the middle of each, as in the windows below in the north ſide, but differing from theſe in the various wavings on the tops of the arches, as well as from each other. — The pedeſtals on which the ſtatues have been placed, are all curiouſly wrought off in ſculpture of antique and groteſque figures in baſſo relievo, varying from one another, and from thoſe on the north ſide.

The ſouth ſide is exactly the ſame with the north, as to the number and proportion of ſpires and windows; in the many ornaments of which ſtill the ſame wild agreeable variety is moſt carefully obſerved.

There are ſpouts at proper diſtances, for letting the rain run down from the roofs, cut into various ſhapes, as the body of a lion, the head of an old man, &c.

On the weſt gable is a very plain ordinary bell-houſe, with places for two bells, and an iron croſs ſtill entire on the top of it. There have been two other iron croſſes, one on each corner of this gable, of which the erect parts are only now remaining, the tranſverſe pieces being quite worn away by the injuries of the weather.

The high roof is arched, and well covered with flag ſtones. — The entry into this grand and ſacred ſtructure, is by two doors, one on the ſouth, the other on the north ſide; both which ſhall be deſcribed in their places: And no perſon can enter into it, who has the ſmalleſt degree of ſolid thinking, without being ſtruck with reverential awe at its auguſt appearance; ſo much is it a temple of the adorable Deity, and reflects the greateſt honour on the founder and endower. — It is decorated with pillars, which delight the eye by a variety of aſpects, and which have had their invention from good perſpective, Tuſcan, Ruſtic, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and the Compoſite or Italic. — *Richard Auguſtine Hay's M. S. Memoirs, vol. 2. p.* 313.

The height of the chapel within, from the floor to the top of the high arched roof, is 40 feet 8 inches; breadth, 34 feet 8 inches; length, 68 feet.

At the ſouth-eaſt corner you go down four ſteps to a flat, having on each hand a plain ſquare niche in the wall; from which flat you deſcend twenty ſteps more, into a ſubterraneous chapel, which has been likewiſe the ſacriſty and veſtry, whoſe height cannot be ſo exactly aſcertained,

tained, as the floor is not laid with flag-ſtones, but is very uneven with rubbiſh and ſtones: However with the utmoſt exactneſs that can be obſerved, it is in height, 15 feet 2 inches; breadth, 14 feet; length, 36 feet.

This ſacriſty is only ſubterraneous at the entry, or the weſt end; the eaſt gable being all above ground, occaſioned by the ſudden declivity of the riſing ground. There is only one window in it, which is in the eaſt wall, and is arched and large, but without any pillar in the middle of it. Here, no doubt, there has been an altar, though there be no veſtige of one now. When looking towards this window, on your right hand, i. e. on the ſouth ſide of the window, there is an eſcutcheon couped, *Cathneſs and Roſlin.* The ſecond part couped of three. In the firſt part three ſtars or molets. In the ſecond three flowers de luce. In the third a heart. — In a direct line with the ſaid eſcutcheon, on the north ſide of the window, is a ragged croſs very diſtinct. — It has had a low-arched door, now ſhut up with ſtone and lime, on the ſouth wall, by which one could enter into the veſtry, without going into the large chapel above ground. — It has two ſquare niches in each ſide-wall, wherein, I ſuppoſe, the ſacred veſſels have been kept; but particularly, in the north wall, there is a large-arched opening, like a preſs, in which the iron hinges or hooks of a door are ſtill to be diſcerned. In this, I ſuppoſe, the clerical veſtments have been laid up. There has been another like arched opening in the ſouth wall, which is now filled up with ſtone and lime. In the ſouth-eaſt corner there is a font, with a little ſquare niche cloſe by the eaſt ſide of it. — The arched roof of the ſacriſty is pretty plain, having only ſix ragged lines cut acroſs from ſide to ſide in baſſo relievo, and one on the top, from end to end, in the ſame way, and croſſing the former ones at right angles.

On the top of the entry, which is an arch, down to the ſacriſty, is the high altar, 2 feet 7 inches, by two ſteps up from the ſouth end of the large altar, with a beautiful font above it in the ſouth wall. Part of the floor of the high altar is demoliſhed. On the high altar upon the eaſt wall, is built ſomething like a ſeat about two feet high, which, perhaps, may have been a protheſis or ſide-altar table.

The low or large altar is only one ſtep up, though perhaps more of old, from the floor of the chapel, of 6 inches and an half. It is in breadth, 11 feet 3 inches; length, 26 feet 10 inches and an half.

The roof of the altar, compoſed of four double arches, not being ſo high as that of the chapel by one half, the height of it, from the floor to the tops of the double arches within, is 15 feet.

There are ſeven pillars or columns on the north ſide from end to end, including the pillar on the weſt wall, which is cut out in baſſo relievo; and as many on the ſouth ſide. — There are likewiſe two pillars exactly in the middle of the chapel, proceeding from the ſtep up to the altar weſtward.

The height of each pillar, including baſe and capital, is the exact fourth of the whole height of the chapel, from the floor to the top of the high arched roof.

Each range of pillars from the oppoſite wall to the center of the colonade or range, is diſtant 8 feet 2 inches; from the center of each of the two pillars in the middle, proceeding from the face of the altar weſtward to the center of the pillars on each hand, north and ſouth, 9 feet 2 inches; diameter of the fuſt or ſhaft of each pillar, at the middle point between baſe and capital, is 2 feet 4 inches; therefore the circumference muſt be 7 feet.

The three pillars on the face of the altar, have oppoſite to them on the eaſt wall, or back of the altar, three ſmaller pillars cut out in baſſo relievo; and each range of pillars from eaſt to weſt has on the oppoſite wall an equal number of ſmaller pillars, cut out in the ſame way, each large pillar being united to its ſmaller oppoſite, by an architrave; excepting the three columns on the fore-part of the altar, which are united to their ſmaller oppoſites by an arch, as all the large ones are from eaſt to weſt, except ſome few which ſhall be remarked as we go along. — Every one of the three ſmaller pillars on the back of the altar has a niche on each ſide of its capital, in which a ſtatue has been placed. — At the back of the altar on the eaſt wall, are three riſings like ſeats, each of them about two feet high, which perhaps may have been ſo many protheſes or ſide-altar tables. And who knows, but that the large altar may have been divided into three equal parts, as ſo many different altars? of which more hereafter. — There are three little-

arched niches in the eaſt wall or back of the altar, apparently for ſacred veſſels to ſtand in; the bottom of each of them being almoſt in a line with the tops of the above riſings, like ſeats.

All the ornaments are in baſſo relievo, or cut out of the ſolid ſtone, as not one of the ſtatues in niches, either within or without, is now to be ſeen.

Each architrave is united to the oppoſite architrave by a broad arch, every one of which arches is carved in like manner as the roof of the ſacriſty. And theſe arches, from architrave to architrave, form the roof between the outer and the inner wall, both on the north and ſouth ſides.

All the capitals of the pillars are prettily cut out into flower-work, foliage, or chaplets.

To begin then with a particular deſcription of the ſeveral pieces of decoration.—The key-ſtone of the double arch immediately above the high altar, or the entry down to the ſacriſty, is pendant about 2 feet 2 inches, in a piece of fine foliage.

In the window at the back of the high altar, directly oppoſite to the ſaid key-ſtone, in the ſouth-eaſt corner of the chapel, on each pilaſter or jamb, are two cherubs, but one of them is quite broke off.—In this and every one of the lower windows, there is a piece of caſtle-work, or a repreſentation of a tower on each jamb; but ſome of them have been forcibly broke off. As alſo on each pilaſter of the lower windows there is a niche for a ſtatue, and the pedeſtal is for the moſt part cut out into a cherub.

Mr Hay makes mention of a coat of arms above the high altar, but no ſuch thing is now to be ſeen; as ſeveral parts of this glorious fabric, particularly the end of an arch at the north ſide of the above window broken to pieces, were a little defaced by the mob in 1688, on December 11. about ten o'clock at night, after they had pillaged the caſtle of Roſlin; *vid.* 2. *p.* 477. This mob, as I have it from the beſt authority, conſiſted moſtly of Roſlin's own tenants.

The firſt and principal pillar of the whole, placed at the adjoining corner of the low and high altar, juſt as you go down to the ſacriſty on your left hand, is commonly called the Apprentice's pillar, of which hereafter; but by Slezer, in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*, *fol. p.* 6; *Lond.* 1693, the Prince's pillar, I ſuppoſe from the princely founder.—It has on the baſe of it ſeveral dragons, in the ſtrongeſt or firſt kind of baſſo relievo, as one can eaſily thruſt a finger or two between ſome parts of the dragons and the baſe. The dragons are chained by the heads, and twiſted into one another.—This beautiful pillar has round it from baſe to capital, waving in the ſpiral way, four wreaths of the moſt curious ſculpture of flower-work and foliage, the workmanſhip of each being different, and the center of each wreath diſtant from that of the neighbouring one a foot and an half. So exquiſitely fine are theſe wreathings, that I can reſemble them to nothing elſe but Bruſſels lace. The ornaments upon the capital of this pillar I muſt refer to another place, becauſe they have a connection with other adjoining parts, and I chuſe to go on with thoſe of the lower altar from ſouth to north.

The key-ſtone of the ſecond double arch above the ſouth end of the large altar, depends as the former one in a piece of foliage. The window oppoſite to the ſaid key ſtone, is ornamented with cherubs, as the one formerly deſcribed; only in this all the four cherubs are entire.

The middle pillar on the fore-part of the altar, has its capital cut into flowers de luce in the firſt kind of baſſo relievo, ſo as ſome parts of the ſculpture are quite free of the pillar, and the light paſſes through the openings. On this capital there are ſeveral cherubs playing on different inſtruments of muſic, viz. pſalters, &c.

The architrave joining the ſaid pillar to the ſecond middle pillar, down from the altar weſtward, has on both ſides only foliage. Upon or above the capital of this ſecond pillar, there is an elephant, and a hare eating a cabbage; beſides ſome human figures, defaced; and a coat of arms facing weſtward, the field of which, two ragged croſſes, and two ſhips, without ſupporters. This enſign armorial, is not mentioned by Mr Hay. A little above this capital, in a direct line, there is a niche for a ſtatue almoſt as big as the life, facing weſtward.

The key-ſtone of the third double arch, is pendant as the two former ones, but ends in a repreſentation of the ſtar in the eaſt at our Saviour's birth; on the ſouth point of which ſtands the Virgin Mother with the babe in her arms. On her right hand, being the next point of the ſtar, is the manger, and round from

that

that on the other points are the wiſe men from the eaſt, each of them having a long rod or ſtaff in his hand.—All theſe figures are extremely diſtinct.

Each corner of the window oppoſite to the ſtar, has three cherubs, (beſides thoſe which have been pedeſtals of ſtatues on the back of the altar, four of which are in ſight of the ſtar), with a ſcroll waving up and down from hand to hand, repreſenting, perhaps, the angelic declaration of the birth of the Meſſias to the ſhepherds, and the heavenly choir, *praiſing God, and ſaying, Glory to God in the higheſt, and on earth peace, good-will towards men.*

The key ſtone of the fourth and laſt double arch above the large altar, depends in length as the former ones, and in a piece of foliage. Two ſides of this double arch, with your face towards the north-weſt, repreſents the reſurrection, by people riſing out of their graves like ſkeletons, and improving into proper forms placed cloſe to the ſkeletons.

In the oppoſite window, being the fourth in the altar, north-eaſt corner of the chapel, there are two cherubs with ſcrolls as above, and four without ſcrolls.

Let us now go down from eaſt to weſt, betwixt the north wall and the north colonade.

In the firſt window in the north wall, being above the north end of the altar, there are two cherubs, each at the ſetting on of the arch of the window.

Upon the capital of the firſt pillar, there are cherubs playing on muſical inſtruments, one particularly on the bagpipe, in the highland way, by blowing with the mouth, and a cherub with a book ſpread open before him.

On the architrave joining the firſt pillar to the ſecond, with your face to the ſouth, you ſee Samſon taking hold of the two pillars, and pulling down the houſe upon the Philiſtines; and on the architrave joining the ſecond pillar to its ſmaller oppoſite one on the north wall, with your face to the weſt, you ſee the Philiſtines lying dead, ſo that theſe two architraves are rectangular to one another, and thereby mighty expreſſive of their deſign.

Upon the capital of the ſecond pillar, there are baſkets ſomewhat like crowns, in foliage; and on the outſide of one of them, there is a human figure lying along at full length.

In the ſecond window, are four cherubs and foliage.

Upon the capital of the ſmaller pillar on the north wall, oppoſite to the ſecond large pillar, there is a coat of arms, ſupported, or rather as it were held out, by two men lying along, and almoſt kneeling, one of them being well nigh deſtroyed. *Hay, vol. 2. p. 477.*

In the third window, there are two cherubs and foliage, two other cherubs being broke off.

Upon the floor, preciſely between the ſecond and third pillars, there is a very rough draught of a man in armour, on a coarſe flat ſtone, with his hands lifted up and joined together as in prayer, with a greyhound at his feet, and a lion rampant at each ear. This, perhaps, is the grave-ſtone of Alexander Earl of Sutherland, who was buried in this chapel, and was grandſon to King Robert Bruce. On the right hand of the ſaid rough draught, on a leſſer coarſe ſtone, there is an enſign-armorial, pretty much wore out; inſomuch, that it is with difficulty you can ſee behind a broad ſword in pale. And on the left hand, there is juſt ſuch another leſſer coarſe ſtone, on which appears to have been another coat of arms; but there is nothing to be ſeen diſtinctly.

Upon the capital of the third pillar, there is an elephant, a head of a ſerpent, &c. On the weſt ſide of this third pillar, was erected the tomb of George Earl of Caithneſs; but it was lately removed by Gen. St Clair to where it now is; becauſe, in its former ſituation, it ſpoiled the appearance of the chapel: ſo that it would appear he has been buried in the ſame vault with the Barons of Roſlin, as his body is ſaid to lie before the tomb. *Hay, vol. 2. p. 323. compared with 478.*

On the architrave from the third pillar to its oppoſite ſmall one on the wall, there is only foliage.

Upon the capital of ſaid ſmall pillar, there is an enſign armorial ſupported, or rather, as it were, held out to view, by two men lying along and almoſt kneeling. This and the former ſimilar coat of arms upon the capital of the ſecond ſmall pillar, are ſo much defaced, that one knows not well what to make of them; only on this one, a ragged croſs is to be ſeen, though indiſtinctly, ariſing from the back of a beaſt like a dog, and ſomething like a flag waving from

from the top of the croſs. This laſt enſign armorial, viz. upon the capital of the third ſmall pillar, is not taken notice of by Mr Hay: perhaps theſe, ſo held out or ſupported by two men, have been the coats-armorial of William Prince of Orkney, &c. the founder of the chapel, the one after his firſt, and the other after his ſecond marriage.

In the fourth window are two cherubs, one of them broke off, two antique heads and foliage.

At the foot of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, there is a large flag-ſtone that covers the opening of the vault, which is the burial-place of the family of Roſlin, where ten Barons of Roſlin are now buried. This vault is ſo dry, that their bodies have been found entire after eighty years (ſays Sleizer), and as freſh as when firſt buried. Theſe barons (ſays Mr Hay) were buried of old in their armour, without any coffin, and were ſucceſſively, by charter, the patrons and protectors of maſonry in Scotland; *vol.* 2. *p.* 543. 549. 550. "And (ſays Mr Hay) the late Roſlin, my good-father, (grandfather to the preſent Roſlin), was the firſt that was buried in a coffin, againſt the ſentiments of K. James VII. who was then in Scotland, and ſeveral other perſons well verſed in antiquity, to whom my mother (Jean Spottiſwood, grand-niece of Archbiſhop Spottiſwood) would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expence ſhe was at in burying her huſband, occaſioned the ſumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments."

Upon the capital of the fourth pillar, are two angels removing the ſtone from the door of the ſepulchre wherein our Saviour's body was laid, and two monſtrous beaſts, repreſenting, perhaps, death and hell.

On the architrave, betwixt the ſaid pillar and its ſmaller one on the wall, there is only foliage.

Next to this ſmaller pillar, i. e. oppoſite to the opening between the fourth and fifth pillars, is the north door of the chapel, which has an arched porch without, before you come to the door; then the top of the door on the outſide is an hyperthyron or architrave; but on the inſide it is arched; and in entering you go one ſtep down to the floor of the chapel. Above this door, there is a little window, whoſe form is an equilateral ſpherical triangle, waved into different ſhapes within the triangle, and adorned on the inſide and outſide of its perimeter, with foliage, &c. Upon the capital of the fifth pillar, is the *Mater dolorosa*, with the beloved diſciple, looking at our Saviour on the croſs, upon the capital of the oppoſite ſmaller pillar, with the multitude around him, and the ladder up to the croſs on our Saviour's left hand. All theſe figures are very legible and diſtinct. The crucified thieves are not introduced here.

Upon the capital of the ſaid fifth pillar, there are likewiſe two monſtrous beaſts.

The fifth and laſt window in the north wall, has only foliage; and on one of the lower corners, three human figures in a groupe.

Upon the capital of the ſixth pillar, there are two birds, one of them feeding the other, and a man grappling with a boar.

The ſeventh pillar in the weſt wall has in its capital a cherub, with a ſcroll waved up and down, from hand to hand, and, upon the capital, two dragons intwiſted.

At the north-weſt corner, betwixt the ſaid ſeventh pillar and the north-wall, is now the tomb of George Earl of Caithneſs, which, though ſomewhat defaced by the mob in 1688, hath this inſcription in capitals, ſtill very legible *. HIC· JACET· NOBILIS· AC· POTENS. DOMENVS· GEORGIVS· QVONDAM· COMES· CATHANENSIS· DOMINVS· SINCLAR· JVSTICIARIVS· HEREDITARIVS· DIOCESIS· CATHANENSIS. QVI· OBIIT· EDINBVRGI· 9· DIE· MENSIS· SEPTEMBRIS. ANNO. DOMINI. 1582.

Above this inſcription is his coat of arms, ſurmounted with an Earl's coronet, with a ſpread eagle on the top of the coronet; field, two lions rampant, and two ſhips; ſupporters, two griffins; motto, in capitals, * COMMIT· THY VERK TO GOD· On the top of the tomb there is a pine-apple.

Let us now return to the Prince's or Apprentice's pillar, and go down from eaſt to weſt, between the ſouth wall and ſouth range of pillars.

The firſt window in the ſouth wall, immediately above the high altar and the

* The ſyllabication and pointing are here preciſely as on the monument.

entry

entry down to the ſacriſty, has two cherubs and foliage.

Upon the capital of the Prince's pillar, the ſide oppoſite to the ſouth wall, are, Iſaac upon the altar, and the ram below it caught in the thicket by the horns; and on the eaſt end of the architrave, (that joins the ſaid pillar to the ſecond), next to the Prince's pillar, is Abraham ſtanding, in view of the altar, with his hands lifted up in prayer; on the other or weſt end of the ſame architrave, next to the ſecond pillar, is a man playing on the bagpipe in the highland manner, by blowing with the mouth, and another human figure at his right foot lying along and ſleeping.

On the architrave joining the Prince's pillar to its ſmaller oppoſite one in the ſouth wall, with your face to the eaſt, and to the entry of the ſacriſty, you read an inſcription in old Gothic characters. [*See the Plate*].

The ſecond window has four cherubs, one of them broke off, and foliage. Upon the capital of the ſecond pillar, there is an antique head, and a monſtrous beaſt like an elephant.

On the eaſt ſide of the architrave, which joins the ſecond large pillar to its ſmaller oppoſite one on the ſouth wall, with your back to the ſacriſty, you view the following fine figures from ſouth to north, or from the left to the right hand. 1. A biſhop-cardinal, as he has on his head a cap, and not a mitre, with his Epiſcopal ſtaff or croſier in the left hand, and a Bible with two claſps in the right. 2. A cripple, with his ſtilts under his arms, leading a blind man. 3. One cloathing the naked, by throwing a garment over the head of a figure, whoſe naked ſhoulders and back are very expreſſive. 4. Viſiting the ſick in bed. 5. Viſiting in priſon. 6. A woman taking care of babes, meaning, no doubt, fatherleſs or orphans. 7. Feeding the hungry. 8. Burying the dead. 9. Another cardinal-biſhop, as he has a cap, and not a mitre, on his head, with a key, the emblem of diſcipline, in the left hand, and lying up and down his breaſt in a perpendicular line; the right hand is not introduced.

On the oppoſite or weſt ſide of the ſame architrave, with your face to the ſacriſty, you view the like number of figures from north to ſouth, or from left to right. 1. A biſhop, with a mitre on his head, and dreſſed in other pontifical ornaments, holding the paſtoral ſtaff or croſier in the left hand, and giving the bleſſing with the right hand lifted up, and the two forefingers particularly pointing out. This is the effigies of Thomas Spence Biſhop of Aberdeen, to which ſee he was removed from Galloway in 1459: ſo that here are thirteen years at leaſt, and perhaps many more, before the building was brought this length; for Thomas died Biſhop of Aberdeen in 1480; *Hay, vol. 2. p. 289.; Keith's Hiſtorical catalogue of Scottiſh biſhops, p. 67. 68.* 2. A man with a cloak about him, and his hands in his ſides, which I take to be the repreſentation of the proud Phariſee; and my reaſons for ſo ſaying will appear from the ſixth figure. 3. A drunkard, or wine-biber, guzzling down the liquor out of a large tankard or jug. 4. Two gluttons devouring a whole loaf. 5. A traveller with his ſtaff and ſcrip. 6. The humble Publican, looking down and ſmiting upon his breaſt. 7. Bacchus, with cluſters of grapes around him. 8. A man and a woman embracing and kiſſing one another. 9. Behind the woman, a devil iſſuing out of a monſtrous mouth, repreſenting the jaws of hell, and ſtretching out a paw to catch hold of them, and drag them along with him into that place of torment. All theſe figures, on both ſides of this ſame architrave, are entire, and extremely diſtinct.

From this particular deſcription of both ſides of this architrave, I muſt obſerve once for all, that where-ever an arch, or any ſide of one, an architrave, or any ſide of one, a capital of a pillar, &c. is not particularly deſcribed, there muſt be nothing in or upon any of theſe but flower-work, foliage, or chaplets, and no live figure at all, nor inſcription.

In the lower ſouth weſt corner of the third window, is the devil ſitting as a pedeſtal of a ſtatue, and looking up to the ſaid wine biber, gluttons, &c. laughing at them, and having in his left hand a mace or large club. — The arch of the window is ornamented with cherub above cherub at full length, nine in all, with their wings expanded, crowns upon their heads, and each having a ſcroll negligently waved from hand to hand, and beyond; the uppermoſt cherub on the key ſtone is cut in a different attitude from the reſt, having four to his right, and as many to his left hand, as if they were mounting up to him on each ſide

Upon

Upon the capital of the third pillar, are an antique head and two birds.

In the fourth window, two cherubs, with ſcrolls waving from hand to hand, &c.

Upon the capital of the fourth pillar, antique heads and a wild beaſt.

Upon the capital of the oppoſite ſmaller pillar, ſome human figures.

Nigh to this ſmall pillar, is the ſouth door, directly oppoſite to the north door. On the eaſt ſide of which ſouth door, i. e. between it and ſaid ſmall pillar, is a font for holy water. — This ſouth door appears to have been the principal entry, as it is more decorated than the north door. There is an arched porch without, before you come to the door, and at each ſetting on of the arch, there is a cherub, with a ſcroll waved from hand to hand; and at the top of each pilaſter without, a little aſide from it, there is a pretty ſmall pillar in baſſo relievo. — The door is arched both without and within, and in entering you go down two ſteps to the floor of the chapel. — Above the door there is a little window, whoſe form is an equilateral ſpherical triangle, waved into different ſhapes within the perimiter, in which it varies from the like window above the north door, and is adorned on the outſide and inſide of its perimiter, with a different foliage from that of the little north window.

In the fifth and laſt window in the ſouth wall, there is in the ſouth-eaſt corner of it, a man in armour on horſeback, with a ſpear or lance in his hand, repreſenting, I ſuppoſe, St George killing the dragon; and in the ſouth weſt corner of it, a cherub, with a ſcroll waved from hand to hand, and a human figure beſide him.

On the north ſide of the arch which joins the fifth and ſixth pillar, ſtanding in the middle area, with your back to the north door, you ſee very diſtinctly the twelve apoſtles, with the enſigns of the ſeveral kinds of death they ſuffered, and four other human figures with like emblems, repreſenting, no doubt, ſome of the primitive martyrs for the Chriſtian faith.

Upon the capital of the ſixth pillar, are ſome human figures defaced.

The capital of the ſeventh pillar in the weſt wall is cut out into foliage extremely fine; and upon it there is a man fitting with a drawn broad-ſword in his right hand.

Here is the proper place to give the reaſons why the Prince's pillar, juſt as you go down to the ſacriſty, is called the Apprentice's pillar; for above the ſaid ſeventh pillar, in the ſouth-weſt corner, half-way up to the top of the inner wall, there is exhibited a young man's head, called the Apprentice's head, with a ſcar above the right brow, repreſenting a wound by a ſtroke; directly oppoſite to which, along the weſt wall in the north-weſt corner, is the head of an old man, with a moſt ſurly frowning countenance, and a long beard, ſaid to be the repreſentation of the Maſter-maſon's head, who killed the Apprentice, out of envy, by a blow on the head. In a line with the Apprentice's head, eaſtward, directly above the ſixth large ſouth pillar, is the head of a woman weeping, ſaid to be the mother of the Apprentice, mourning the fate of her ſon. Oppoſite to the weeping head, directly above the ſixth large north pillar, is a cherub, with a ſcroll waved from hand to hand. — Theſe figures are extremely ſtrong and expreſſive; and what illuſtrates the narrative, is a tradition that has prevailed in the family of Roſlin from father to ſon: which is, That a model of this beautiful pillar having been ſent from Rome, or ſome foreign place, the Maſter-maſon, upon viewing it, would by no means conſent to work off ſuch a pillar till he ſhould go to Rome, or ſome foreign part, to take exact inſpection of the pillar from which the model had been taken; that, in his abſence, whatever might be the occaſion of it, an Apprentice finiſhed the pillar as it now ſtands; and that the Maſter, upon his return, ſeeing the pillar ſo exquiſitely well finiſhed, made inquiry who had done it; and, being ſtung with envy, ſlew the Apprentice.

In the weſt gable, there has been a very large arched window, now entirely filled up with ſtone and lime. — Oppoſite to this window, ſtraight up from the ſecond pillar down from the face of the altar, is another large arched window, out of which one could look over the roof of the altar. This window is likewiſe filled up with ſtone and lime, except a ſmall part at top. On each pilaſter of this laſt window, there are two niches for ſtatues almoſt as big as the life.

Straight up from the capital of each large pillar, in the middle area of the chapel, half-way up to the top of the high roof, is a niche for a ſtatue.

[*To be continued.*]

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [147.]

OUR readers will remember, that a petition of the Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, was preſented to the Commons, Dec. 4. and ordered to lie on the table; and that next day ſeveral papers were ordered to be laid before the Houſe by the directors of the Eaſt-India company. —A petition of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor-General, and of Philip Francis and Edward Wheeler, Eſqs, Counſellors for the government of the Preſidency of Fort-William in Bengal, was preſented to the Commons, Feb. 1. and read; —ſetting forth, in ſubſtance, That by an act 13° Geo. III. *for eſtabliſhing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the United Eaſt India company, as well in India as in Europe* [35. 328.], the whole civil and military government of the preſidency of Fort-William in Bengal, and the government of all the territorial acquiſitions and revenues in the kingdoms of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, are veſted in the Governor-General and Council of the ſaid Preſidency, in like manner as the ſame were, at the time of paſſing the act, or at any time before might have been, exerciſed by the Preſident and Council, or ſelect committee in the ſaid kingdoms; and that, by the ſaid act, his Majeſty was impowered to erect a ſupreme court of judicature at Fort-William aforeſaid, with full powers to exerciſe all civil, criminal, admiralty, and eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, over all Britiſh ſubjects reſident in the ſaid kingdoms or provinces, under the protection of the Eaſt-India company; and to hear and determine all complaints againſt any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, for any crimes, miſdemeanors, or oppreſſions; and alſo to hear and determine any ſuit, action, or complaint, againſt any perſon who ſhall, at the time when ſuch debt or cauſe of action ſhall have ariſen, have been employed by, or ſhall then have been directly or indirectly in the ſervice of, the Eaſt India company, or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and againſt any inhabitant of the ſaid kingdoms, for a debt ariſing on any contract or agreement in writing, and with any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, where the cauſe of action ſhall exceed 500 current rupees, and where the ſaid inhabitant ſhall have agreed in the contract, that, in caſe of diſpute, the matter ſhall be heard and determined in the ſaid ſupreme court: That the above recitals do clearly explain and define the powers and juriſdiction ſeverally appertaining to the Governor-General and Council, and to the Supreme Court; *i. e.* that the Supreme Court is competent to exerciſe every kind of juriſdiction over all Britiſh ſubjects reſident in the ſaid provinces, and alſo over all perſons reſident in thoſe provinces who ſhall, at the time when the cauſe of action ſhall have ariſen, have been in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, or of any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or who ſhall have voluntarily made themſelves ſubject to the authority of the Supreme Court in the caſe of contracts expreſſing ſuch a ſubjection; and that the Supreme Court hath no juriſdiction whatever over perſons not anſwering to theſe deſcriptions; and that the Governor-General and Council are competent to exerciſe every function of government, and every right of juriſdiction, not veſted in the Supreme Court as aforeſaid, over all perſons, natives or inhabitants of theſe provinces, who are ſubject to the civil or military government of this preſidency, or of the territorial acquiſitions and revenues of theſe kingdoms; it being contrary to the nature of things, that the Governor-General and Council ſhould exerciſe ſuch authority over the territory and revenues, and not over the perſons immediately poſſeſſing ſuch territories and revenues, as well as to the rights derived by the Governor-General and Council, in virtue of the ſaid act, from the preſident and council and ſelect committee of the ſaid kingdoms, who did exerciſe ſuch authority; and further to exerciſe every function of government, and every right of juriſdiction, abſolutely and excluſively, over all perſons, natives or inhabitants of theſe provinces, who are neither Britiſh ſubjects, nor are, nor ever have been, employed by or in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, or any of his Majeſty's ſubjects; and that it is alſo provided by the ſaid act, that the Supreme Court ſhall not be competent to hear or determine any indictment or information againſt the Governor-General, or any of the Council, for any offence, not being treaſon or felony, which any of them may be charged with having committed in Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa; and that it is further provided by the ſaid act, that nothing in it ſhall extend to ſubject the perſon of the Go-

vernor-General, or any of the Council, to be arreſted or impriſoned upon any action or proceeding in the Supreme Court; and that, in conformity to the two preceding clauſes, and evidently to render the ſame both effectual, and conſiſtent with the complete adminiſtration of juſtice, his Majeſty, by his letters-patent eſtabliſhing the Supreme Court, after reciting, that it had been lawful for the mayor's court, to iſſue their ſummons to the Governor or Preſident and Council of Fort William in Bengal, to appear for the Eaſt-India company, and to compel their appearance, hath granted and appointed, that the Governor-General and Council may, from time to time, by their ſufficient warrant, to be filed of record, name and appoint ſome ſufficient perſon, reſident in Calcutta, to be the Attorney of the Eaſt-India company, who ſhall act as ſuch Attorney ſo long as he ſhall reſide in Calcutta, or until ſome other fit perſon there reſident ſhall be appointed in his place, in manner above mentioned; and if any plaint ſhall be filed in the Supreme Court againſt the Eaſt-India company, the Supreme Court may, and is hereby impowered to, award and iſſue their precept, directed to the ſheriff, commanding him to ſummon the Eaſt-India company, by their ſaid Attorney, to appear at a time and place therein to be ſpecified, to anſwer to the ſaid plaint, and the ſheriff ſhall ſerve the ſame upon the ſaid Attorney, and the Attorney ſhall thereupon appear for the Eaſt-India company; and that, after ſuch appearance, the Supreme Court ſhall, and may, proceed to hear and determine the ſaid action and ſuit in the manner ſpecified in the letters-patent; and that it appears to the petitioners, that the two clauſes above recited, from the ſaid act and letters-patent, do amount to a virtual, but certain, exemption of the perſons of the Governor-General and Council from the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court in all cauſes wherein the Eaſt-India company are parties; *i. e.* in all cauſes originating from or appertaining to the acts of the Governor-General and Council, done by them in their character of managers or agents for the affairs of the Eaſt-India company; it being certain, that the ſaid company can do no acts in theſe kingdoms or provinces, but through the agency of the Governor-General and Council; and that therefore, in all ſuits inſtituted in the Supreme Court by perſons ſuppoſing themſelves aggrieved by ſuch acts, ſuch ſuits ſhall lie and be brought againſt the company only, and not againſt the Governor-General and Council; and appearance ſhall be entered for the company by their Attorney ſo conſtituted as aforeſaid, he being their only efficient repreſentative under the letters-patent; and that any attempt of the Supreme Court to compel the Governor-General and Council to appear, and to anſwer to ſuch ſuits, is illegal, and contrary to the meaning of the letters-patent: That, notwithſtanding the clear limitation of the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court, and the privileges and immunities granted to the Governor-General and Council in the above-recited proviſions made by the act and letters-patent aforeſaid, the Chief Juſtice and Judges of the Supreme Court have attempted to extend their juriſdiction over perſons not anſwering to the deſcription of ſuch as are ſubject to their juriſdiction, and have adviſed, admitted, and, as the petitioners have reaſon to believe, will attempt to enforce, ſuits inſtituted againſt the petitioners for acts done collectively by them as Governor-General and Council; the following, being a ſummary relation of the facts to which the petitioners allude, referring for more circumſtantial information to the minutes, conſultations, and letters, tranſmitted to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India company, viz.

"In or about the month of September laſt, a ſuit was inſtituted in the Supreme Court by Coſſinaut Bobboo, an inhabitant of Calcutta, againſt Raja Soondernarain, the zemindar of the Pergunnahs, or Great Diviſions of Land, ſo called, of Coſſijurah and Shawpoor; and on the 7th of the ſame month, your petitioners were informed, that a writ of *Capias* had been obtained by Coſſinaut, and ſent by an officer of the court into the Pergunnah of Coſſijurah, to be ſerved on the ſaid Raja Soondernarain; who, terrified by this act, had concealed himſelf, and thereby became incapable of attending to the collection of his revenues, and of fulfilling his engagements to the Eaſt-India company for their reſpective ſhare thereof. Your petitioners, alarmed for the immediate effects of this proceeding, and for the general loſs which ſuch an example was likely to produce in the public revenue of

of theſe provinces, and knowing that the ſaid Raja Soondernarain was not ſubject to the juriſdiction of the court, being neither a Britiſh ſubject, nor at any time heretofore ever employed by, or in the ſervice of, the Eaſt-India company, nor of any Britiſh ſubject, nor ſpecially ſubjected to the Supreme Court, in the ſuit which had been commenced againſt him, by any written contract or agreement to that end, did accordingly cauſe notice to be given to the ſaid Raja, that he was not ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court of Judicature, nor bound to obey its proceſs: and, on the 30th of November following, your petitioners received information, that the writ of *Capias* had been returned unexecuted; and that a writ had ſince been ordered to ſequeſter the lands and effects of the ſaid Raja, and to compel his appearance; and that, to enforce the execution of this laſt writ, the ſheriff had diſpatched a conſiderable force to Coſſijura, conſiſting of Peons, Sepoys, and European ſailors, all completely armed, and inſtructed to uſe force for the execution of the proceſs, and even to fire upon any perſon who ſhould obſtruct it. Hitherto the powers of government veſted in your petitioners, had never been employed, in relation to the Supreme Court, but in aid of its authority; they now found themſelves reduced to the painful neceſſity of oppoſing it, to aſſert their own civil and military rights, to guard the property of the Eaſt-India company, and eventually that of the Britiſh nation in theſe provinces, from impending danger, and to yield their protection to the country and people which were placed under the government of your petitioners, from the controul of a foreign law, and the terrors of a new uſurped dominion. Impelled by theſe conſiderations, your petitioners ordered a military force to apprehend the ſheriff's officers who had been employed to execute the writ of ſequeſtration, with all their followers. This was effected accordingly; and the whole body, conſiſting of eighty-ſix men, armed and arrayed, were made priſoners, and brought to the preſidency; where, the firſt purpoſe of your petitioners having been thus accompliſhed, they were, by an order of your petitioners, immediately releaſed. It appeared, that in the execution of the writ, the apartments allotted to the female part of the Raja's family, which are ever held ſacred in this country, were forcibly entered, his temple broke open and polluted, and the image of his worſhip thruſt into a baſket, and depoſited with mixed lumber, under the ſeal of the court. Such acts are accounted inſtances of the groſſeſt violation and ſacrilege, according to the principles and perſuaſions of the inhabitants of theſe provinces, and have been never known to have been authoriſed with impunity by the moſt deſpotic of their Mahometan rulers. It is to be lamented, that ſuch a reproach ſhould have fallen on the profeſſors of the mild and benevolent dictates of the Chriſtian diſpenſation; not as the effects of a wanton abuſe of authority, but as the neceſſary and unavoidable operation of a foreign law, in the barbarous attempt to force it on a conquered people. The Judges of the Court, enraged at this reſiſtance of their authority, have declared their reſolution of inflicting exemplary puniſhment on all perſons concerned, or ſuſpected of having been concerned, in it. With an undiſtinguiſhing vengeance, they have ordered attachments to iſſue againſt the military officer whoſe duty it became to execute the orders of your petitioners, on Mr Naylor, the Company's Attorney, and on Mr Swainſton, a ſervant of the Company, whoſe only offence appears to have been, an unfortunate curioſity, which led him to be a ſpectator of what the court hath termed a reſcue. Your petitioners have granted to their military officer the protection of the troops with which he is ſtationed, againſt any attempts which may be made to arreſt him. The other two named perſons have been thrown into the common jail, and Mr Naylor required to anſwer to interrogatories, ſuch as your petitioners believe to be moſt repugnant to the wiſe and humane ſpirit of the Engliſh law, and never before practiſed but in the courts of inquiſition, being filled with ſuggeſtions of criminal accuſations againſt perſons unnamed, and exacting the violation of his public fidelity, by revealing the confidential inſtructions of his employers and clients, and the moſt ſacred ties of ſociety, by divulging the ſecrets of private converſation on general, undefined, and unapplied queſtions. Coſſinaut Bobboo, the plaintiff in the cauſe againſt the Raja Soondernarain, by the advice, as your petitioners are well informed, of the Court, has lately inſti-

tuted a ſuit againſt your petitioners, and your petitioners have been ſeverally ſerved with ſummonſes to appear and anſwer to the ſame; but have refuſed to appear, both becauſe they conceive themſelves not to be anſwerable in their own perſons for acts done by them as Governor-General and Council, and becauſe the plaint which was filed againſt them is founded on their reſiſtance to the unlawful acts of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Such hath been the progreſs of this unhappy diviſion, and ſuch is the preſent ſtate of it. What the conſequences may prove, your petitioners cannot foreſee; but are morally certain, that nothing but a determined and unſhaken perſeverance on their part in the line which they have marked out, can ſave theſe provinces, and the intereſts of the Company, and of the Britiſh nation, which are inſeparably connected with them, from the danger of utter ruin: and that your petitioners are informed, that many other ſuits or actions have been commenced in the Supreme Court againſt other zemindars of theſe provinces; ſuch, for example, as the Rajas of Tirkoot, Deenagepoor, and Beerbhoom, men of high rank, and the deſcendants of anceſtors not very remote, who commanded armies, and poſſeſſed the rights of ſovereign dominion over the reiats or vaſſals of their reſpective zemindaries: That all the zemindars of theſe provinces, and the above-named more eſpecially, are indebted in enormous ſums, far exceeding, as your petitioners believe, the amount of the whole annual revenue of theſe provinces, for debts moſtly accruing from extorted donations, from the uſurious and accumulated intereſt of many years, and from other means which are equally contrary to the laws of England and to their own, but capable of being eſtabliſhed in an Engliſh court of law, by exiſting bonds, or other written agreements: That, beſides the injuſtice of ſubjecting the ſaid perſons to a foreign law, with the forms, proceſs, and language, of which, they are unacquainted, they would, by ſuch a controul, be wholly emancipated from the government of your petitioners, and their revenues loſt to the Company, and to the Britiſh nation; ſince it would be impoſſible for your petitioners to exerciſe any authority over them while they were under the actual and ſuperior controul of the Supreme Court; and the decrees of the ſaid court being abſolute, and admitting of no qualification, would always take place of the claims of your petitioners in behalf of the Company, and, by the terrors annexed to them, would be even preferably obeyed by the zemindars themſelves, and in many caſes ſerve, by colluſions, or other eaſy means, as a pretext to ſcreen them from the authority of your petitioners; and that, by ſuch effects, the whole revenue would be loſt to the Company, and to the Britiſh nation: That the conſequences which your petitioners have above deſcribed as likely to reſult from the extenſion of the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court to the zemindars of theſe provinces, would prove at this time the cauſes of others yet more alarming, inaſmuch as your petitioners are charged with the defence of theſe provinces, in which they poſſeſs a precarious dominion of a few over millions, a dominion eſtabliſhed by the mere influence of opinion, and a long ſeaſon of domeſtic peace, but at this time aſſailed with many ſurrounding dangers, in the ſhare which it participates with the reſt of the Britiſh empire in a war with the moſt powerful ſtates of Europe, regarded with a jealous eye by all the nations of Indoſtan, and at this time engaged in a war with the firſt in power and conſequence amongſt them: That the loſs of the whole, or any conſiderable failure in the revenue which the Company derives from theſe provinces, would be certainly followed by that of their exiſtence in them, as your petitioners do at this time maintain a large military force in the pay of the Company, which would be excited to mutiny, and revolt, whenever your petitioners were no longer able to pay it; and that ſuch an event, beſides its immediate danger, would occaſion an invaſion of theſe provinces; a calamity which your petitioners are warranted to foretel, by the like effect of a like cauſe which actually happened in the year 1764; and that your petitioners being in ſuch a caſe deprived of the means of reſiſtance, theſe provinces, and the Britiſh dominion in India, muſt fall a certain ſacrifice to the ultimate effects of the exerciſe of an impolitic, unnatural, and lawleſs authority: That your petitioners are alſo of opinion, that the attempt

to

to extend to the inhabitants of theſe provinces the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court, and the authority of the Engliſh law, and of the forms and fictions of that law, which are yet more intolerable becauſe leſs capable of being underſtood, would be ſuch a conſtraint on the minds of the people of theſe provinces, by the difference of ſuch laws and forms, from their laws, habits, manners, and religious principles, which under every ſucceſſive conſtitution of the former governments have been reſpected and ſupported, as might inflame them, notwithſtanding the known mildneſs and patience which conſtitute their general character, to an open rebellion, leſs indeed to be apprehended in a time of peace, but certain in the event of an invaſion; and that ſuch an evil occurring, in addition to the others already deſcribed, would add to the national calamity the national reproach of having deſervedly incurred it: That your petitioners have judged it adviſeable to reſort to the means of open reſiſtance to the acts of the Supreme Court on this firſt occaſion, to prevent the example from ſpreading, by the encouragement which would be given to artful and rapacious men, under the inſtruction of the attorneys of Supreme Court, and the loud invitations of the judges themſelves, to commence other actions againſt the other zemindars of theſe provinces; your petitioners being convinced, that ſuch would be the effect of allowing the judgement of the Supreme Court to operate on your petitioners, and equally certain, that the miſchief will be in a great meaſure ſuppreſſed by defeating the ends of it, and precluding the hopes of gain in the proſecution of it; that therefore your petitioners have reſolved, that they will not ſuffer any judgement which may be given againſt them in the preſent cauſe to be carried into execution againſt either their perſons or their property, deeming this a caſe of extraordinary urgency, which requires them to aſſume a dangerous perſonal hazard and reſponſibility for the defence and preſervation of the property and intereſts of the Company, and of the Britiſh nation collectively in theſe kingdoms: That, in the preceding inſtance, and in the protection which they have given to their military officer who was employed to apprehend the armed force ſent by the ſheriff againſt the Rajah of Coſſijura, your petitioners are aware that they may be deemed to have offended againſt the ſtrict form and letter of the law, and are apprehenſive that other caſes will multiply, which will oblige them to have recourſe to the ſame means of defence, if the Judges of the Supreme Court ſhall perſevere in the courſe which they have begun; but your petitioners hope, that a due allowance will be made for the neceſſity under which they act, which leaves no alternative but public ruin, if they ſubmit to the juriſdiction aſſumed by the Supreme Court, or perſonal ruin if they oppoſe it, and are to be made liable to the ſame penalties which would attend the reſiſting a lawful juriſdiction; and that it will be conſidered, that, as the conſtitutional and diſcriminating lines by which the wiſdom of parliament hath marked the ſyſtem of government in theſe kingdoms, have been broken by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and as a reſiſtance to that violence has been a neceſſary obligation on your petitioners in the firſt inſtance, all the irregular and extraordinary acts which ſuch reſiſtance may draw after it ought to be imputed to the firſt aggreſſion, as the primary and efficient cauſe of them: That your petitioners do not preſume either to pray for a remedy to the evils of which they have complained, nor to point out the means by which, in the opinion of your petitioners, ſuch a remedy might be obtained and applied; the former being, as they conceive, the proper concern, and the excluſive province, of the Company, and the latter depending only on the wiſdom of the Britiſh parliament; that the deſign and prayer of your petitioners is, and your petitioners do accordingly moſt humbly pray, that they, and all others acting under their authority, may be indemnified againſt all the legal conſequences of their proceedings in the caſes herein above recited and ſuggeſted, and that an act of parliament may be paſſed for that end; that your petitioners, being freed from every perſonal concern, and from the vexations and anxieties incident to their preſent condition, may devote their whole time, attention, and labours, to the diſcharge of their preſcribed duty, and to the advancement and proſperity of the great national intereſts committed to their charge.

The petition was ordered to lie upon the table. *Votes, Feb.* 1.

Several papers relating to India were preſented

preſented to the Commons on the 8th of February; and on the 12th Gen. Smith moved, that the petitions from the Council of Bengal, and the Britiſh inhabitants of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa [42. 625.], ſhould be read. Which having been done, the General proceeded to prove, that the moſt ſerious conſequences were to be apprehended from the eſtabliſhment of the ſupreme court of judicature over the above provinces. The power of this tribunal was not only in itſelf oppreſſive in a country, where the laws of England were known but to a very ſmall part of the community, but had been ſtretched by the judges to people over whom the parliament had not given them any juriſdiction: and he adduced ſeveral caſes to ſhew, that the ſupreme court of judicature was eſtabliſhed on principles the moſt injurious to the Indians and to juſtice; and that though the act of parliament under which it had been conſtituted, had confined its juriſdiction to the ſubjects of G. Britain in India, and their ſervants only; the judges had, in open violation of the ſtatute, exerciſed a tyrannic ſway over people who were totally out of their juriſdiction.

The General ſtated the caſe of Nuncomar, who had been taken up and tried for a fact that was not criminal in the eyes of the Indians, and that had been committed long before the paſſing of the law by virtue of which the Supreme Court had been eſtabliſhed. The fact with which he was charged, was a forgery; and though the law which gave the judges power to try him, was not in being at the time the forgery had been made, yet the unfortunate Indian, contrary to every idea of law, juſtice, and reaſon, had been ſentenced to die; and, after a tedious confinement, ended his life at the gallows. His execution was contrary to law, becauſe no life ought to be taken away but for a breach of law; and the Indian could not have broken through the law that makes forgery a capital offence, becauſe it had not, at the time, been extended to India: and it was contrary to reaſon and juſtice to puniſh a man for an act that was held to be perfectly innocent by the Indians. [38. 330.]

Another caſe was adduced, to prove that the judges had exceeded the limits of their juriſdiction:—Two Rajahs were proprietors of lands on each ſide of a river, which, ſwelled by rains and cataracts, had riſen above its banks, and, abandoning its former bed, overflowed the lands on one ſide, and took a new courſe. One of the Rajahs cultivated the ſpace it had left; but at harveſt-time they could not agree about the diviſion of the crops, and brought armies into the field to collect them: violence was the conſequence. The Rajah whoſe force had been unſucceſsful, appealed to the ſupreme court of judicature at Calcutta; from which warrants were iſſued for the apprehenſion of ſome of the other Rajah's ſervants. Two of them were brought to Calcutta and confined: the judges, for a conſiderable time, refuſed to admit them to bail; and when they at laſt conſented to do it, they inſiſted on 34,000 l. ſecurity for their appearance. At the end of eleven months they were brought to trial; and, after all that the court had preſumed to do, in bringing theſe people three or four hundred miles, confining them, inſiſting on ſo large ſecurity, and keeping the men eleven months in Calcutta, the judges diſmiſſed them, becauſe it was diſcovered, that the land where the aſſault had been made, was out of their juriſdiction.

The caſe of Patna he deſcribed in the moſt ſtriking colours: it was this.—A Mahomedan had died inteſtate; and the inheritance was claimed by his nephew and his widow. The provincial court of Patna, to which both parties applied, following an old eſtabliſhed cuſtom, had referred the cauſe to two Mahomedan doctors, that they might decide according to the Mahomedan laws. Theſe doctors adjudged one fourth of the inheritance to the widow; the remainder to the nephew. This deciſion was perfectly conformable to the laws which the Indian Mahomedans held in the higheſt veneration. Notwithſtanding this, the widow applied to the ſupreme court of Calcutta, and ſhe obtained damages to the amount of 36,000 l. The nephew, the doctors, and another perſon, were arreſted for the money, and dragged to Calcutta: two of them expired under the hardſhips they had ſuffered; and the others now remained in priſon, condemned to perpetual confinement, being totally unable to pay ſo large a ſum.

The laws of England ſanctified many things which were horrible in the eyes of the Mahomedans; and conſequently it was madneſs to eſtabliſh a legal practice among them which their religion and

cuſtoms

cuſtoms muſt prompt them to deſtroy. Serving proceſſes on women, and bringing them into court, was a ſhocking violation of that privacy and retirement of the ſex which the laws of Mahomet ſo ſtrictly enjoin; and yet ſo little feeling had the judges for the prejudices of theſe people, that their officers went about as regularly to ſubpœna women, or to take them into cuſtody, as they could in England; and when their huſbands, fathers, or brothers, endeavoured to keep them out, they brought an armed force, and bore down every oppoſition, till they got into the preſence of the women. Theſe were the grievances to which the Indians were expoſed under the preſent eſtabliſhment.

The natives of his Majeſty's European dominions who are ſettled in India, were not without their cauſes of complaint; and they could not, without degenerating from the ſpirit of their country, ſee themſelves deprived of the trial by jury, one of the deareſt birthrights of an Engliſhman.

The General hoped, that from the bare ſtate of facts which he had laid before the Houſe, gentlemen would agree with him in acknowledging the abſolute neceſſity of ſpeedily adopting ſome expedient, to quiet the alarm of our ſubjects in India; and to put an end to the unnatural, tho' at preſent neceſſary ſpirit of hoſtility, between the judicial and executive powers in that part of the world. For this purpoſe, he moved, that the petitions which had been read, ſhould be referred to a committee.

Mr Rous ſeconded the motion, and heightened, with all the powers of eloquence, the picture drawn by General Smith.

Lord North, ſo far from wiſhing to oppoſe the motion, was ready to promote it.—If the juriſdiction of the Supreme Court of judicature in Bengal had been too far extended by law, or ſtretched by the judges; if the principles of the people of the country revolted at our laws, and the Supreme Court and Supreme Council were at open war; no doubt every gentleman muſt feel the propriety of going into a committee, and reviſing the ſtatute to which the Supreme Court owes its exiſtence. But then, gentlemen ſhould take care to go into the committee with candour, and unbiaſſed minds; they ſhould leave all heat and animoſities behind them; and at the ſame time recollect, that it would be to the laſt degree unjuſt to condemn the judges, who have not as yet been heard, and who, in the nature of things, muſt be precluded from a hearing for a conſiderable length of time.

Sir Richard Sutton endeavoured to prove, that the judges had by no means deſerved the ſevere treatment they had met with at the hands of the Hon. General. In the caſe of Nuncomar, they were entirely blameleſs; for the act of parliament which had eſtabliſhed their judicature, had a retroſpect; and empowered them to take cogniſance of crimes that had been committed previous to the paſſing of the act; if therefore there was any blame at all, it was on the part of the legiſlature, for having made an *ex-poſt-facto* law. And yet the legiſlature might alſo be held blameleſs, on this principle, That whenever a Britiſh colony is eſtabliſhed, there the laws of England muſt neceſſarily be in force; according therefore to this principle, the act by which forgery was made capital, was in force in India before Nuncomar had committed the crime for which he died.

The Hon. General had no doubt related the caſe of Patna juſt as it had been repreſented to him; that caſe, however, bore a very different aſpect in the repreſentation that other gentlemen had received of it. According to the manner in which he [Sir Richard] had heard the caſe ſtated, it not only cleared the judges of every imputation of guilt on that head, but even redounded greatly to their honour. For, as he was informed, and he believed that he ſpoke from very good authority, the provincial court, at the inſtigation of the Mahomedan doctors, had forcibly entered the widow's houſe, ſtripped her of every thing, and turned her out of doors. The poor woman, in the height of her diſtreſs, was obliged to take ſhelter in an old mauſoleum, or tomb. A battalion of Sepoys ſurrounded it, and kept all aſſiſtance from her, except ſome little food that the Fachiers or religious mendicants of the country, contrived to convey to her through crannies and crevices in the tomb. The women at laſt gathering round the mauſoleum, called out to the unfortunate priſoner to free herſelf, by a voluntary death, from the ſtate of profanation in which ſhe was, after having been defiled by being broke in upon by men. The

forlorn

forlorn priſoner reſolved to do as they adviſed her; and, pulling out her dagger, was juſt going to diſpatch herſelf, when the officer on guard, apprehenſive of the conſequences that might attend her death, interpoſed; and after having been confined, or rather intombed, for twelve days and as many nights, the poor, perſecuted, injured woman was ſet at liberty. She then appealed to the ſupreme court at Calcutta, but not from the deciſion of the provincial court. It was an action of damages that ſhe there took out againſt her perſecutors. The cauſe, when tried in Calcutta, appeared to be of ſo flagrant a nature, that the court, feeling a proper indignation, gave the woman 36,000 l. damages. The ſubſequent impriſonment of the defendants was only in conſequence of their inability, or diſinclination, to pay the ſum awarded by the court.

Sir Richard explained away all the criminality laid at the door of the judges in the other charges; and ſeemed to think, that the Indians and others were not ſo diſſatisfied with the ſupreme court as the Hon. General ſaid they were. This much was very remarkable, and would certainly have proper weight with the Houſe, that from the eſtabliſhment of the court, in the 13th year of his Majeſty's reign [36. 217.], to this day, only *one* appeal had been made to this country from the determination of the judges in India; and it was not leſs remarkable, that thoſe petitioners, who claimed the trial of jury as their *birth right*, were moſtly natives of a country [Scotland] in which the trial by jury is unknown, except in criminal caſes.

Having fully anſwered all the ſpecific charges which had been brought againſt the ſupreme court by Gen. Smith and Mr Rous, he acquieſced in the propriety of appointing a committee; but hoped, with the Noble Lord, that ſome diſcrimination in the charges of the petitions might be adopted, ſo as to ſecure the judges from any cenſure upon *ex-parte* evidence.

On the queſtion being put, the General's motion was carried without oppoſition.

He then moved, That the committee ſhould be a ſelect committee; that it ſhould conſiſt of fifteen members; that the members ſhould be appointed by ballot; and that on Wedneſday the Houſe would proceed to the ballot. — All theſe motions, made ſeparately, were carried.

The ballot was taken accordingly, Feb. 14.; and the committee conſiſts of

General Smith	Mr Dempſter
Mr Boughton Rouſe	Lord Lewiſham
Mr Gregory	Mr Graves
Mr Farrer	Mr Fred. Montagu
Mr Burke	Mr Pulteney
Mr Dudley Long	Sir Gilbert Elliot
Mr John Townſhend	Sir William James
Mr Elwes	

The committee for determining the Edinburgh election were choſen on the 16th of March. Their names were,

Frederick Montague, Chairman.

Edward Morant	Sir Horatio Mann
Sir William Lemon	Edward Meux Worſley
Sir Robert Cotton	William Drake, jun.
Sir Harbord Harbord	Clement Tudway
James Phipps	Sir Richard Payne
Hon. Geo. Aug. North	James Darker.

Nominee for the petitioner, Hon. Charles James Fox.

Nominee for the ſitting member, William Pulteney.

The counſel for the petitioner were, Mr Wight and Mr Erſkine; for the town-council, Mr Crotbie; and for Mr Miller, Mr Hay Campbell and Mr Hardinge.

The chief points objected againſt the validity of Mr Miller's election were, — 1. The want of the ſheriff's precept, which had been ſerved on the Lord Provoſt; and which having been retained, occaſioned the proceeding on a notorial copy; — 2. That it is in the power of the Lord Provoſt alone to fix the day of election; — 3. That there was not a quorum, or thirteen members, of the ordinary council, preſent when Mr Miller was elected; — and, 4. That the extraordinary deacons had no right to vote, and had been often proteſted againſt.

The cauſe was ſupported with great ingenuity on both ſides. —— To the objections above ſtated Mr Hay Campbell anſwered. — To the firſt, That the ſheriff's precept is not neceſſary to be produced, and is a writ that never is returned; that the Provoſt's letter to the council, in which he ſays, "he had received the precept," was in every reſpect as good as if the precept had been produced on the council-table; and further, that the notorial copy was vouched by the ſheriff himſelf upon oath. — To the ſecond he anſwered, That there was no

ſuch

such power in the Provost; that the act 12° Annæ did not authorise such a power; that act says, that upon receipt of the sheriff's precept, he shall proceed to the election; that in all council-business a majority of legal votes determines all matters; and if the Provost had been present, and had proposed a day for the election, and any member of council had objected, and proposed another day, if this last day had carried by a majority of votes, that the council must have held that day appointed by the majority.

To the third objection, The want of a quorum of the ordinary council, it was answered, That the words of the set expressly mention, that thirteen shall be the quorum of the ordinary council, which consists of twenty-five members; and that seventeen shall be the quorum of the extraordinary council, which consists of thirty-three members; that seventeen members therefore could proceed to the election, which was a piece of business that the extraordinary council always had met upon, and voted in; that the members of the ordinary council who absented themselves therefore threw away their votes, for they had been regularly summoned by order of the preses of the meeting; that thirteen of the ordinary council is not necessary to be present when the business is such that the extraordinary council can vote, and that seventeen upon such occasions can proceed, whether of the ordinary or extraordinary council. — To the fourth objection it was answered, That the extraordinary deacons always had voted: and though upon some contests their votes had been protested against; yet they had, for centuries past, possessed the right of voting at elections: they had not been deprived of that right, and none but parliament could deprive them of it; which never having been done, their votes were as valid as any in the kingdom.

These are the outlines of this contest.

Many witnesses were examined. Suffice it to mention one.— Mr James Tait, one of the conjunct depute city-clerks, swore, That he never knew the council proceed to business in which the extraordinary deacons had a right to vote, without thirteen of the ordinary council being present: That in June 1763 there was a proceeding of that kind; but it was never recorded: That the council being ordinary or extraordinary makes no difference, there still requires thirteen of the ordinary council.

It is said, an argument used by the nominee for the petitioner had great weight in overturning the election. He argued, that upon the Wednesday, the usual council-day, the extraordinary deacons might have voted to appoint the day of election; but they could not legally vote an intermediate meeting, the purpose of which was, to appoint the day of election.

The petitioner was declared duly elected, and the sitting member set aside.

What occurred most interesting in the proceedings of the committee appointed to try the merits of the Airshire election was, that after hearing counsel pretty fully, the committee found, That the judgement of the court of session, with respect to the legality of voters titles, was not conclusive; and they accordingly inquired into the rights of the voters that were disputed, and determined them according to their own opinion, without regarding the decisions of the court of session in the same cases; notwithstanding which their opinion always agreed with that of the court of session. —— When they had sustained as many disputed votes in favour of Sir Adam Ferguson as gave him a majority, they declared him duly elected, and set Major Montgomery aside.

A recent melancholy fact.

AN eminent physician attended a lady of quality: The Doctor said, He hoped she would excuse him, if he stept a little aside from the strict rules of good breeding, to mention a serious truth, which to him appeared connected with her return of health, and even her life. — "Oh, by all means," replied the lady; "punctilio in illness would not only be ridiculous, but absurd." — "Why then, my Lady, to speak like a plain honest man, if you persist in making use of paint, it is not in the power of prescriptions to save you." — "You astonish me exceedingly, Doctor. — I may as well die as discontinue painting my face; for not one of my acquaintance would know me." — The physician was prophetic; and the lady sacrificed life to her pretty face.

Lord G. Gordon's trial continued [118.]

WHEN the Attorney-General had concluded his charge, the witneſſes for the crown were called, viz.

William Hay ſworn; examined by Mr Solicitor-General. —— He knew the priſoner. Had ſeen him at Coachmakers Hall, St Margaret's Hill, at Greenwood's Rooms, and at the Old Crown and Rolls. Saw him at Coachmakers Hall on the 29th of May, where he acted as preſident to the Proteſtant Aſſociation. Heard him announce to a very numerous aſſembly, "That the aſſociated Proteſtants, as they were called, amounted to upwards of 40,000 in number; that on Friday the 2d of June it was reſolved, they ſhould meet at ten in the morning in St George's Fields, in four ſeparate diviſions or columns, arrayed or dreſſed in their beſt cloaths."

[Was it *arrayed* or *dreſſed?* ſaid Mr Kenyon, counſel for the priſoner.]

Anſ. To have your beſt cloaths on, with blue cockades in your hats, as he himſelf ſhould wear a blue cockade, to diſtinguiſh them from Papiſts or friends to Roman Catholics. His Lordſhip gave orders how theſe four bodies ſhould take their ground; but the witneſs could not charge his memory with the poſition of theſe four columns.

Previous to this, at a meeting at the Crown and Rolls, priſoner as preſident, the witneſs recollects the priſoner's reading over certain parts of penal laws of Charles II. William and Mary, and George II. and obſerving, that, by his Majeſty's giving his aſſent to the Quebec law, and the late act tolerating the Roman Catholics in England, his counſellors had brought him to that paſs in which James II. was after his abdication. He then read his Majeſty's coronation-oath; and ſaid, it was his opinion, that his Majeſty had broken that oath; and that the people in his country did not mince the matter, but avowed it to be true.

Being interrogated, If he went to the meeting in St George's fields? ſaid, He did: Saw a vaſt multitude. They had all cockades, and there were banners. On the banners thinks he ſaw *Proteſtant Aſſociation*; and on one banner, *No Popery*. Saw Lord G. G. haranguing the people; but could not hear what he ſaid. Came home, and ſaw ſome come through Fleet ſtreet, and march by St Dunſtan's church, in their way to the Houſe of Commons, with cockades and banners. Was afterwards at the Houſe of Commons, and ſaw a number, who appeared to be the ſame people, there, with the ſame cockades and banners. Was in the lobby. It was crowded with ſome of the ſame, very riotous. The noiſe was generally occaſioned by chiming Lord G. G.'s name; Lord G. G. was the conſtant chime. Saw his Lordſhip once in the gallery over the lobby. Heard him exhort the people to continue ſtedfaſtly to adhere to ſo good and glorious a cauſe as theirs was. He promiſed he would perſevere in it himſelf; and hoped, although there was very little expectations from the Houſe of Commons, that they would meet with redreſs from a mild and gracious ſovereign. Being aſked, If he could recollect ſeeing any other flags, at any other place, in the courſe of the miſchief that followed? ſaid, He ſaw one of the flags at the burning of the Fleet priſon, that flag which had the words *No Popery* on it. Was clear the ſame man carried it there that carried it in St George's Fields. Saw him in Fleet ſtreet, and ſaw him at Weſtminſter.

He was aſked, If he was either at the Sardinian or Bavarian chapels? ſaid, He was at the chapel in Lincoln's-inn Fields about ten at night. Was aſtoniſhed at the cruelty he ſaw there. Saw ſome with cockades in the chapel; but many without, encouraging the others. The cry was, No Popery. Said, He was preſent at ſeveral fires; at Langdale's, at the King's bench, and at that in Fleet market, the Fleet priſon, at the corner of Lincoln's-inn Fields; and ſaw a houſe demoliſhed in Great Queen ſtreet; and heard the ſame cry at all, No Popery.

Croſs examined by Mr Kenyon. —— Said, He was by trade a printer: had been a bankrupt. Went firſt to the meeting of the Proteſtant Aſſociation on the 10th of December 1779. Went to all their public meetings afterwards; at ſome where the priſoner was not, and ſome where he was preſent. He had ſaid, he had ſeen Lord G. G. at Greenwood's rooms on the 21ſt of January. The counſel preſſed him hard on that fact. He prevaricated. He was cautioned to be poſitive. He referred to his notes. Court allowed him to refreſh his memory. Owned the priſoner was not there. Was queſtioned about his

notes.

notes. Said, He went to theſe meetings purpoſely to take notes. Said, He foreſaw what would happen, and dreaded the conſequences. Was aſked, How ſoon he had this foreſight? Said, As early as the 20th of February. Why his notes went prior to that date? Said, He never went to any public meetings but he had an errand. Said, He always took notes of what occurred, and entered them when he came home; that was his conſtant courſe in all occurrences through life. Counſel. Have you, upon your oath before God and your country, put down every thing that paſſed at thoſe public meetings? Said, He did not comprehend the nature of the queſtion. He was aſked, How near he was to the perſons who carried the flags in St George's Fields? Said, He was not in St George's Fields; he was in the Road. Saw them paſs. Saw one of the flags carried by a conſtable. Saw the other there, and from the leads of his own houſe, in Fleet ſtreet, and at Weſtminſter, carried by the ſame man; a coarſe looking man, ſeemingly like a brewer's ſervant dreſſed in his beſt cloaths. Being preſſed by the counſel to ſay, by what mark he could diſtinguiſh a brewer's ſervant in his beſt cloaths from another man, it poſed him, and at laſt he ſaid, "I cannot anſwer that queſtion, if you put it to me an hundred times." He was aſked, If Lord G. G. deſired the people to be arrayed in their beſt cloaths, to be drawn up in columns, and to march with banners? Said, Thoſe were not Lord G. G.'s words. He was aſked, If he informed the ſecretaries of ſtate of his apprehenſions in February? He ſaid, He communicated his fears then, and wrote his ſentiments to Mr Buller of Gray's Inn. Believed Mr Buller might be a Roman Catholic. He had heard he was.

William Metcalf ſworn.—Saw Lord G. G. at Coachmakers hall on the day when the meeting in St George's Fields was fixed on. Heard him deſire the people to meet him in St George's Fields. He reminded them, that the Scotch ſucceeded by their unanimity; and he deſired them likewiſe to be unanimous. Hoped none who had ſigned the petition would be aſhamed or afraid to appear in the cauſe: That he would not preſent the petition, unleſs he was met there by 20,000 people; and he deſired them to come with ſome mark of diſtinction, ſuch as blue cockades in their hats, or words to that effect: That he himſelf would be there, and would be anſwerable for any of them that ſhould be moleſted: That he wiſhed well to the cauſe, and was ready to go to the gallows for it; but he would not preſent the petition of a lukewarm people. He added, that he [Lord G. G.] told them to meet him in four bodies in St George's Fields, each body to occupy a different ſpot. Saw them afterwards ſo aſſembled, and forming like ſoldiers, eight or nine abreaſt. Suppoſe the number to be 3000, with blue ribbands in their hats; ſome had the words *No Popery* upon the ribbands. This witneſs was croſs examined; but no inconſiſtency in his evidence appeared.

John Anſtruther ſworn.—Was at Coachmakers hall on the 29th of May, and heard Lord G. G. ſay, that he called that meeting for the purpoſe of informing them, that he meant to preſent their petition upon the Friday following. He deſired them to meet him on that day in St George's Fields; but if there was a man leſs than 20,000, he would not preſent it. He recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who by their firmneſs had carried their point. He recommended temperance and firmneſs, and concluded with telling them, he did not mean them to go into any danger that he would not ſhare; for he was ready to go to death for the Proteſtant cauſe. Being aſked, If *death* was the word? ſaid, He rather believed *gallows* to be the word. Being aſked, If nothing was ſaid about the manner in which the people were to be diſtinguiſhed in the Fields? ſaid, He had forgot that circumſtance; and then recollected, that the body of the London Aſſociation ſhould take the right hand, and the Scotch the left. How the other two bodies were diſpoſed of, he did not remember. Was at the lobby of the Houſe when the petition was preſented. Saw Lord G. G. telling the people what had paſſed in the Houſe; that they had been termed a mob; that the peace-officers had been called in to diſperſe them peaceable petitioners; that ſomething had been ſaid in the Houſe about calling in the military. He ſtated the impropriety of uſing the military in a free country. There was a great deal of confuſion in the lobby; ſeveral people called to Lord G. if they ſhould diſperſe. His anſwer

was, They were the beſt judges what they ought to do. He ſaid, the Houſe was about to divide. He and ſix or ſeven more were for taking it up now; but the majority were for Tueſday. If it is not taken into conſideration now, your petition may be loſt. To-morrow the Houſe does not meet; Monday is the King's birth-day; and upon Tueſday the parliament may be diſſolved or prorogued, he could not tell which. He was for ſteadineſs and firmneſs; and did not doubt, that when his Majeſty heard that his ſubjects were coming up, or were flocking from miles round, and wiſhing for it, would ſend to his miniſters to deſire them to repeal the act. Some further converſation paſſed between Lord G. and the chaplain of the Houſe; but he did not hear it. [No croſs-examination.]

Rev. Thomas Bowen ſworn. —— He attended the Speaker as chaplain to the Houſe. Saw Lord G. frequently go to the door on the day he preſented the petition; and heard him repeat to the people what different members ſaid in the debates. "The Speaker has juſt ſaid, You are all come here under pretence of religion." — "You are good people; yours is a good cauſe. Mr Rous has juſt moved, that the civil power be ſent for; but don't you mind, keep yourſelves cool, be ſteady." A gentleman came up to him. "This," ſaid he, "is Sir Michael Fleming; he has juſt been ſpeaking for you." Witneſs ſaid, He ſaw ſome gentlemen perſuading the people to retire; and heard one of them make anſwer, If his Lordſhip would come, and ſay it was neceſſary, they would go. His Lordſhip made no reply. His Lordſhip adviſed them, in general terms, to be quiet, peaceable, and ſteady; his Majeſty is a gracious monarch, and when he hears, that his ſubjects, &c. (as before). This witneſs ſpoke likewiſe to his Lordſhip's ſetting the Scotch up as a pattern; but deſired them to beware of evil minded perſons, who would entice them to miſchief. This witneſs was aſked by his Lordſhip, If he would ſpeak to the people? which he declined. His Lordſhip then took hold of his (the witneſs's) gown; and preſenting him to the people, deſired they would aſk him his opinion of the Popiſh bill, and urged him to give it. He replied to his Lordſhip with ſome warmth, by obſerving, that all the conſequences which might ariſe from that night would be owing to his Lordſhip. His Lordſhip had a blue cockade. Heard him often called for in the lobby. The cry in the lobby was, Repeal, Repeal. Saw ſeveral members with cockades in their hats. They could ſcarce paſs through the mob.

Croſs-examination. —— Said, Seeing his name in the papers next day, he did give the Speaker an account in writing of what happened. Did not ſee Mr Anſtruther in the lobby.

John Cater, Eſq; ſworn. —— Saw a perſon in the lobby who called out aloud two or three times, Lord George Gordon! Witneſs turned round, and ſaw the Noble priſoner near; who, on hearing himſelf called, came to the rail and looked over. Witneſs did ſo too. The ſame perſon ſaid, "My Lord, we are ordered to clear the lobby. If your Lordſhip wiſhes we ſhould, will do it directly, and without trouble." The man was a ſtranger. The Noble priſoner replied, "I will tell you how the caſe ſtands. I have moved to have your petition taken now into conſideration. Alderman Bull and two or three more are for it; the reſt are againſt it; therefore, if you wiſh your petition ſhould be taken now into conſideration, you may ſtay, or do as you pleaſe." All in the lobby were ſilent and attentive. As ſoon as the Noble priſoner had done ſpeaking, they pulled off their hats, and cried, Now, now, now. He recollected farther, that the Noble Lord leaned over the rail again, and ſaid, Would not you wiſh to be in the ſame ſtate they are in Scotland? They anſwered, Yes, yes; and he ſaid, Well, well. [No croſs-examination.]

Mr Joſeph Pearſon, door-keeper to the Houſe, ſworn. —— Was at the Houſe on the 2d of June. Heard the general cry, No Popery, No Popery; Repeal, Repeal. Saw the Noble priſoner there. He told the people, he ſhould let them know what was doing in the Houſe; ſaid, they had a good cauſe, and nothing to fear. Said, Sir Michael Fleming had ſpoken in their behalf, and had ſpoke like an angel. They crowded much upon the witneſs; and the priſoner came out, and moved his hand for the people to make room. [No croſs-examination.]

Thomas Baker, lower door-keeper, ſworn. —— His evidence differed in nothing

thing material from the former. He was aſked to the behaviour of the people the following Tueſday; ſaid, they were all kept out by the conſtables.

Mr Juſtice Wright ſworn. —— Seeing a great crowd, about two o'clock on the 2d of June, he came down to Guildhall: but, as all was quiet, he went back to dinner. At four he returned, and was told, a meſſenger from the Lords wanted him. He went with him, and received inſtructions to clear the avenues. He did ſo with a party of guards, but with ſome difficulty. Being aſked as to Tueſday, ſaid, he ſaw many people go up in a body, with colours flying, and blue cockades in their hats.

Croſs-examination. —— Could not properly call them colours, but rather rags. Something they carried in imitation of ſtreamers. Could not ſay what.

Sampſon Ramsforth ſworn. —— He ſaw the people paſs in parties; they walked in proceſſion, with every one a blue ribbon in his hat; they ſeemed to be of the lower claſs; ſome were decently dreſſed. Went to the lobby. Saw Col. Miles there, ordering them to make a lane, and directing them to cry as the members paſſed, Repeal, Repeal. He ſaw a Noble Lord very ill treated. About eleven at night a meſſenger brought word to the company where he was ſpending the evening, that the mob were burning down the Sardinian ambaſſador's chapel in Lincoln's-inn Fields. He went there. Not above five or ſix people were in it. They had torn down the organ, were throwing out the inſide, and people without were toſſing the things into the fire. He ſeized a fellow in the chapel. [Here the counſel for the priſoner interpoſed, as not evidence againſt the priſoner; the court were of a different opinion, and he proceeded]. He was joined by Mr Mabberly, and was bringing the fellow off. Some of the mob ſaid, D—n him, that's the late High Conſtable, knock him on the head. They then reſcued the man. He then went down to Somerſet-houſe barracks, for the guards, while Mr Mabberly went to get ſome of Sir John Fielding's people to ſeize the ringleaders, with the aſſiſtance of the ſoldiers. They ſeized thirteen, among whom the Ruſſian officer was one. They were afterwards examined, and five committed to Newgate. He had notice that they intended to deſtroy his houſe. He quitted it. His property was burnt in the ſtreets, and the inſide of his houſe deſtroyed. He ſaid, On his firſt going down to the Houſe, he ſaw Lord Mansfield come, and ſeveral of the biſhops; they were all inſulted; they were hiſſed and ſhoved about by the mob.

Charles Jealous, one of Sir John Fielding's men, ſworn. —— He ſaw the wheels of the Biſhop of Lincoln's carriage pulled off, and the Biſhop pulled out; they pulled off his wig, and ſtruck him on the face with it. He got into a houſe, and the witneſs ſaw no more of him.

Patrick Macmanus ſworn. —— He was ſent for from Bow-ſtreet to Guildhall. A gentleman ran in there, and a number of people ran after him, crying, No Popery! Repeal the Act! Mr Smith the houſekeeper attempted to ſhut the door, but could not. Heard it was Welbore Ellis they purſued. They broke the doors open, but could not find him.

David Miles ſworn. —— He had been at the Houſe of Commons, and had gone home. About eleven at night he heard there was a mob about Warwick-ſtreet chapel, Count Haſlang's. He apprehended a man for robbing the chapel. His name was in the papers on Tueſday, and his houſe burnt about three in the morning on Wedneſday.

Mr Thomas Gates, city-marſhal, ſworn. —— He attended in White's alley, Moorfields, on Monday the 5th of June, when three houſes, reputed to be Roman Catholics, were burnt down. The cry was, No Popery. [Here the counſel for the priſoner again interpoſed, as being a different overt-act, and in a different county. Over-ruled by the court.] He then proceeded to enumerate the goals, chapels, and houſes of Roman Catholics, that ſuffered in the city: at all which places the cry was, No Popery!

William Hyde, Eſq; ſworn. —— He was at Warwick-ſtreet chapel at twelve at night, on the 2d of June. Saw numbers of people aſſembled there with cockades in their hats. Knocked down one man, and ſecured him with ſomething belonging to the chapel, and diſperſed the mob with about twenty ſoldiers. The cry was, Down with it! No Popery! He was called to Lincoln's-inn Fields chapel on the Sunday evening, where the mob were demoliſhing the remains of the chapel; and on the

Monday

Monday word was brought him that they were going to deſtroy Sir George Saville's. He headed a party of horſe-guards, poſted thither, and with ſome difficulty drove away the mob. On the Tueſday he was ſtationed at Charing-croſs, where he was told that the avenues to both Houſes of Parliament were filled by people with flags, on ſome of which was *No Popery*. Several coaches were ſtopped in Parliament-ſtreet, and ſome in Palace-yard. He then went to call out the horſe-guards; they drove the mob away, and the coaches went peaceably along. While thus employed, word was brought that Lord Sandwich was killed. We found his carriage broke, and his Lordſhip cut on the head. We conducted him home, myſelf and twelve or fourteen light horſe. We then made our way into Palace-yard again. The cry was, No Popery! At firſt the people had no weapons: in the afternoon they got ſticks. In the evening the witneſs's houſe in St Martin's lane was pulled down, and on Wedneſday his houſe at Iſlington.

Croſs-examination. —— Witneſs was not preſent when Lord Sandwich was ſtopped; found him in the hands of the mob. One impudent fellow, who had a ſtick with a large head, ſaid, If he did not murder him then, he would before he had done with him.

Right Hon. Lord Porcheſter ſworn. —— Saw the priſoner with a blue cockade in the Houſe.

John Lucy ſworn. —— Was in Palace-yard on Tueſday the 6th of June. Saw three flags there. Knows one James Jackſon, who carried one of them. As ſoon as Juſtice Hyde had ordered the horſe to ride among the mob, he cried out, To Hyde's a-hoye. He carried a black and red flag. Some hundreds followed him, and the witneſs ſaw the goods thrown out of Mr Hyde's houſe. After the goods were burnt, Jackſon moved his flag, and again cried out, A-hoye for Newgate! The mob followed, and the witneſs ſaw him inſide of Mr Akerman's parlour, with the flag in his hand *. Witneſs knew him. He was one of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, and a deſperate young fellow.

Barnard Turner, a ſugar-refiner, ſworn. —— He commanded the London Military Aſſociation. They marched to Broad ſtreet to diſperſe the mob, which on the Wedneſday were deſtroying the houſe of Mr Donavan. We uſed every argument to perſuade them to deſiſt; but all was ineffectual, till we were obliged to fire. Some were taken in the houſe; and when the mob diſperſed we marched to St Catharine's, where another mob were deſtroying the houſe of one Lebarty. The reſt of that day, and the next, the detachment were employed in purſuing the mob where-ever they were aſſembled. The general cry at all theſe places was, No Popery! Down with the Papiſts! [Here he recited the different places that were attacked.] The mob, he ſaid, were chiefly armed with bludgeons, ſpokes of wheels, and iron bars; there were one or two old pieces of fire-arms among the mob.

Richard Pond ſworn. —— A paper was ſhown him, literally as follows: "All true friends to Proteſtants I hope will be particular, and do no injury to the property of any true Proteſtant, as I am well aſſured the proprietor of this houſe is a ſtaunch and worthy friend to the cauſe.

G. Gordon."

He was aſked, If that was the ſignature of the priſoner? After looking round the court, he pitched on the priſoner as the perſon who ſigned the paper. He was aſked, Why he applied to the priſoner to ſign the paper? His anſwer was, He thought it might have the effect to obtain a ſecurity to his houſe.

Croſs-examination. —— Said, He preſented the paper ready written, as his Lordſhip was ſitting in the coach with Mr Sheriff Pugh. He told his Lordſhip it would be of ſervice to him; and for that reaſon his Lordſhip ſigned it. Said, He parted with the paper on the application of Mr White and Mr Alderman Wilkes.

John Dingwell ſworn. —— Knows Lord G. G. but never ſaw him write, nor had any correſpondence with him.

Croſs-examination by the priſoner's counſel. —— Said, He knew Lord G. G. from his birth. Said, He ſaw him the night before the meeting on the 29th of May. He was aſked by the priſoner's counſel, Whether his Lordſhip ſaid any thing to him at that time relative to this buſineſs? Mr Attorney-General objected. Said, What Lord G. G. ſaid may be evidence againſt his Lordſhip, but cannot

* For this he was tried and executed.

cannot be admitted as evidence for him.

Court. Unleſs it is connected with the time they have ſpoken of at Coachmakers Hall or St George's Fields.

Mr Erſkine inſiſted on his right to put the queſtion, Whether the priſoner ſaid any thing the night before concerning the ſubject of the meeting that was to take place the next day?

Court. The diſtinction is this: if you call him to the meeting of the 29th of May, you may ſhew the whole connection; but you cannot go into evidence relative to it the day before.

Mr Kenyon. The meeting in St George's Fields was or was not legally aſſembled. The motives of aſſembling it, if Lord G. G. was the aſſembler of it, will go a great way to conſtitute the innocence or criminality of that meeting; therefore, if Lord G. can demonſtrate to the ſatisfaction of the court and jury, that his intentions were perfectly pure, it will not only extenuate his offence, but totally abſolve him of the crime with which he is charged.

Court. His motive cannot be proved by his own private declaration; there cannot be a doubt about that.

Mr Erſkine obſerved it as a little extraordinary, that a man ſhould be called to condemn Lord G. G. for words he has ſpoken, and that another man, who has heard him ſpeak words ſubſequent, ſhould not be permitted to explain that. Hay, the firſt witneſs, ſpeaks of December, January, and February.

Court. Not of any particular expreſſions he made uſe of relative to the 29th of May. It makes no difference whether precedent or ſubſequent. He cannot give evidence of his motives by his private declarations.

The counſel for the crown went next to prove the burning the maſs-houſes in Scotland, in order to corroborate the teſtimony of ſome of the witneſſes, who ſwore that Lord G. G. urged the example of the Scotch as a pattern for the Proteſtant Aſſociators in England to follow.

To this point Gen. Skene, Hugh Scot, Eſq; Robert Grierſon, and William Mackenzie, were ſworn; but none of theſe could ſpeak from their own knowledge, only by report.——Here the Attorney-General cloſed the evidence for the crown.

[*To be continued.*]

AMERICA. [158.]

Three London gazettes, or the greateſt part of them, have been already printed on the covers, to gratify curioſity; we now inſert them entire for preſervation, and to render our hiſtory of the war the more complete.

Lond. Gaz. Extraordinary, March 13.

"*Whitehall, March 31.* By the mail of the Sandwich packet, which ſailed from Charleſtown the 28th of February, diſpatches were this day received by Ld George Germain; — of which the following are copies and extracts.

From Earl Cornwallis, dated, Camp on Turky Creek, Broad river, Jan. 18. 1781.

My Lord, I think it neceſſary to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a copy of my letter to Sir Henry Clinton, leſt the exaggerated accounts from the rebels ſhould reach Europe before your Lordſhip could hear from New York. I ſhall only ſay, in addition to what I have ſaid to Sir Henry Clinton, that this event was extremely unexpected; for the greateſt part of the troops that were engaged, had, upon all former occaſions, behaved with the moſt diſtinguiſhed gallantry."

From Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated, Camp on Turky Creek, Broad river, Jan. 18. 1781.

"In my letter of the 6th of this month, I had the honour to inform your Excellency, that I was ready to begin my march for North Carolina; having been delayed for ſome days by a diverſion made by the enemy towards Ninety-ſix. Gen. Morgan ſtill remained on the Pacolet: his corps, by the beſt accounts I could get, conſiſted of about 500 men, Continental and Virginia-ſtate troops, and 100 cavalry under Col. Waſhington, and 6 or 700 militia; but that body is ſo fluctuating, that it is impoſſible to aſcertain its number, within ſome hundreds, for three days following. Lt-Col. Tarleton, with the legion, and corps annexed to it, conſiſting of about 300 cavalry and as many infantry, and the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment, and one three-pounder, had already paſſed the Broad river for the relief of Ninety-ſix. I therefore directed Lt-Col. Tarleton to march on the weſt of Broad river, to endeavour to ſtrike a blow at Gen. Morgan, and at all events to oblige him to paſs the Broad river.

river. I likewiſe ordered that he ſhould take with him the 7th regiment, and one three-pounder, which were marching to reinforce the garriſon of Ninety-ſix, as long as he ſhould think their ſervices could be uſeful to him. The remainder of the army marched between the Broad river and Catawbaw. As Gen. Green had quitted Mecklenburgh county, and croſſed the Pedee, I made not the leaſt doubt that Gen. Morgan would retire on our advancing.

The progreſs of the army was greatly impeded by heavy rains, which ſwelled the river and creeks; yet Lt-Col. Tarleton conducted his march ſo well, and got ſo near to Gen. Morgan, who was retreating before him, as to make it dangerous for him to paſs Broad river; and came up with him at eight o'clock a. m. on the 17th inſtant. Every thing now bore the moſt promiſing aſpect: the enemy were drawn up in an open wood; and, having been lately joined by ſome militia, were more numerous; but the different quality of the corps under Lt-Col. Tarleton's command, and his great ſuperiority in cavalry, left him no room to doubt of the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The attack was begun by the firſt line of infantry, conſiſting of the 7th regiment, the infantry of the legion, and corps of light infantry annexed to it; a troop of cavalry was placed on each flank; the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt, and the remainder of the cavalry, formed the reſerve. The enemy's line ſoon gave way, and their militia quitted the field. But our troops having been thrown into ſome diſorder by the purſuit, Gen. Morgan's corps faced about, and gave them a heavy fire. This unexpected event occaſioned the utmoſt confuſion in the firſt line.

The two three-pounders were taken, and I fear the colours of the 7th regiment ſhared the ſame fate. In juſtice to the detachment of royal artillery, I muſt here obſerve, that no terrors could induce them to abandon their guns, and they were all either killed or wounded in the defence of them. Lt-Col. Tarleton aſſembled fifty of his cavalry; and, being animated by the bravery of the officer who had ſo often led them to victory, charged and repulſed Col. Waſhington's horſe, retook the baggage of the corps, and cut to pieces the detachment of the enemy that had taken poſſeſſion of it; and, after deſtroying what they could not conveniently bring off, retired with the remainder unmoleſted to Hamilton's ford, near the mouth of Bullock's creek.

The loſs of our cavalry is inconſiderable; but I fear about 400 of the infantry are either killed, wounded, or taken. I will tranſmit the particular account of the loſs as ſoon as it can be aſcertained.

From Lt-Col. Balfour, dated, Charleſtown, Feb. 18. 1781.

"By the letter, in which I had the honour to addreſs your Lordſhip on the 16th of January laſt [24.], you will have been informed of the ſituation of affairs here to that period, and by Lord Cornwallis's diſpatch, dated the 18th of the ſame month, of Lt-Col. Tarleton's unfortunate action on the preceding day. I am now to give your Lordſhip ſuch further informations as have been received ſince, either immediately from Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, or Major Craig, or by intelligence through the country.

Notwithſtanding the unexpected and untoward event of the 17th ult. Lord Cornwallis ſtill continued his forward movements, and preſſed hard on General Morgan, without being able to come up with him, who, with his priſoners, puſhed for the Catawbaw, and by croſſing that river high up, there is cauſe to believe accompliſhed his junction with Gen. Green's army. It was not till the 1ſt inſtant that Lord Cornwallis could paſs it; this he then did at a private ford, four miles below Bratty's, tho' ſtrongly oppoſed by a body of militia, who were routed, and Gen. Davidſon, who commanded them, killed. On this occaſion his Lordſhip obſerves, "The guards behaved gallantly, croſſing the river under a heavy fire, without returning a ſhot until they were over and formed."

On the ſame day Col. Tarleton had the good fortune to defeat another corps of the enemy's militia that had aſſembled under Col. Pickings, killing and taking many, and entirely diſperſing the reſt.

In relating theſe circumſtances to your Lordſhip, it is no ſmall ſatisfaction to add, that on both occaſions the loſs ſuſtained by the King's troops is inconſiderable; and that, except Col. Hall of the guards, who is killed, no officer was hurt.

After gaining theſe advantages Lord Cornwallis proceeded to Saliſbury, of which

which town he poſſeſſed himſelf on the 4th inſtant.

Hitherto Gen. Green had remained in his poſition on the eaſtern banks of the Pedee; and by thus hanging on the frontiers of the province, and having with him a force in cavalry, was enabled to make inroads into the heart of it, which were greatly diſtreſſing to the inhabitants, and obliged me to detach, to cover the communications between this and Camden, prevent the enemy's taking poſt on this ſide the Santee, and hinder inſults in our vicinities; but on the news of Lord Cornwallis's late ſucceſſes, he called in his out-parties, and by a precipitate movement reached the Moravian ſettlements in North Carolina, where, by the laſt accounts, he has taken a ſtation to cover the paſſage of the Yadkin.

From this view of the ſituation of both armies we may expect ſoon to hear of ſome event of moment.

By my laſt letter your Lordſhip was informed of an expedition being then to ſail under Maj. Craig, of the 82d regiment, the force employed on that ſervice, and the objects of it. I have now the honour to communicate to your Lordſhip, his having taken poſſeſſion of Wilmington without oppoſition, on the 29th ult.; but finding that a body of the enemy had poſted themſelves at Heron's bridge, about twelve miles from that town, to cover as well this paſs as the ſhipping in the river, and to ſhew a force for the militia to form on, Maj. Craig, by an immediate and well-timed exertion, ſurpriſed the rebels in this very ſtrong poſition, and by diſlodging them from it, has cleared that part of the country, gained, in co-operation with his Majeſty's ſhips of war, poſſeſſion of their veſſels, and taken on board them, and in their camp, ſeveral military ſtores, the want of which may be much felt, ſhould they attempt again to raiſe any force in theſe parts.

Maj. Craig further informs me, that he is exerting every means to put the very eſſential poſt of Wilmington into a ſtate of defence, and eventually to communicate with the army under Lord Cornwallis."

From Lt-Col. Balfour, dated, Charleſtown, Feb. 25. 1781.

"Since the date of my diſpatches, No 2. Capt. Barkley, with the Blonde, arrived here from Cape Fear, where he left every thing in a ſtate of ſecurity, and the works for the protection of Wilmington nearly perfected.

No accounts ſince my laſt have been received immediately from Lord Cornwallis; but Lord Rawdon has favoured me with ſome further intelligence reſpecting the operations of the army, which his Lordſhip derived from a man who quitted it on the 9th inſtant, and who is come into Camden.

At that period it appears, Lord Cornwallis was advanced ſix miles beyond Salem, the fartheſt of the Moravian ſettlements in North Carolina, and to the eaſtward of the Yadkin, which points out by what uncommon exertion and rapid movements his Lordſhip muſt have reached that diſtance, in ſo ſmall a ſpace of time, through a ſtrong and intricate country.

By croſſing the Yadkin ſo high up, the army has got above Green's, which, by this intelligence, was advancing on Deep river, and ſome way removed to the rear of Lord Cornwallis's right; Gen. Morgan, with his corps, being advanced, and on the left. With this laſt there were ſome hopes Lord Cornwallis would ſoon be able to come up; and, on, the whole, it will be clear to your Lordſhip, that, by this movement, the junction of the enemy's force, of which in my laſt I was apprehenſive, is for the preſent fruſtrated.

I muſt not omit informing your Lordſhip of the arrival of the Aſſurance, with the fleet of victuallers from Corke, after a paſſage of twelve weeks, the length of which obliges them to water before they can proceed on their voyage to New York, during which time the Aſſurance will remain at Beaufort, being of too large a draught to paſs this bar."

From Capt. Barkley, of the Blonde, to the Admiralty, dated, Charleſtown, Feb. 24. 1781.

"In the letter I wrote to you, dated the 15th of January laſt, by the Antelope packet, I mentioned I was preparing to proceed to Cape Fears, upon an expedition, by the requiſition of Lord Cornwallis.

A body of troops being embarked, conſiſting of about 200 or 300 men, under the command of Major Craig, of the 82d regiment, I got over the Bar of Charleſtown the 21ſt of January, and arrived in Cape-Fear river the 25th: contrary

trary winds, and the intricate navigation of the river, prevented us getting to the place where the landing was determined upon, till the 28th.

Col. Balfour, commandant of Charleſtown, not being able to ſpare more troops from the defence of Charleſtown, induced me to land the marines of the Blonde, Delight, and Otter, conſiſting of eighty-one men, under the command of Lieut. Griffiths, of the Blonde, with orders to him to join Major Craig.

On the evening of the 27th, deputations came from Wilmington, with propoſals for delivering up the town: I herewith incloſe a copy of their propoſition, with Major Craig's and my anſwer.

The next morning the troops landed at Ellis's plantation, nine miles below the town; at the ſame time I puſhed up the river with the gallies and gun-boats. In the afternoon of the ſame day, we took poſſeſſion of the town of Wilmington, without the leaſt oppoſition. The rebels who were in arms, conſiſting of about 150 men, marched out early in the morning of the ſame day.

We found two batteries erected towards the river; one of ten guns, twelve and nine pounders; the other of ſeven, twelve-pounders, moſt of them ſpiked. We having received information of ſeveral veſſels being ſent up the N. E. river with proviſions, ammunition, and the effects of the rebels in arms, and likewiſe the effects of ſome Spaniards and French who had ſettled at Cape Fear, Major Craig marched out with a detachment of the troops; at the ſame time I ſent one of the gallies, with two gun-boats, up the river. They were fortunate to get poſſeſſion of thoſe veſſels the next morning, which they brought down with them, except a ſchooner and a ſloop loaden entirely with proviſions and ammunition; which they were obliged to burn.

The inhabitants remaining in town, and in the neighbouring poſts, have delivered up their arms, and have given their paroles. They moſt ardently wiſh, once more, to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, and a re-union with the mother-country.

The having poſſeſſion of Wilmington and Cape Fear river, is of the utmoſt importance to Lord Cornwallis's army. The works being all cloſed in, and the different batteries completed, I proceeded to this port, to put the Admiral's orders in execution."

"Wilmington, Jan. 27. 1781.

Propoſitions offered to the commanding officers of the Britiſh navy and troops, in Cape Fear river, by ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Wilmington, and others, who chuſe to remain there.

I. The inhabitants and others remaining there to be priſoners of war, until regularly exchanged.

II. The inhabitants to remain in town, and to have their properties, of every denomination, ſecured to them, and their perſons protected.

Mr James Walker and Mr John Du Bois are appointed to preſent theſe propoſals.

The commanding officers of his Majeſty's navy and troops in Cape-Fear river, in anſwer to a meſſage received from the inhabitants of Wilmington, have only to obſerve, that, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, they are not intitled to a capitulation; nor are the articles offered them ſuch as could be received in that light. When his Majeſty's forces appear before the town, they muſt ſubmit to be priſoners of war at diſcretion, or take the conſequence of reſiſtance. In the former caſe, every exertion will be uſed to prevent plunder, or perſonal ill-uſages to any perſon whatever.

On board the Betſey and Polly tranſport, the 27th of January 1781.

AND. BARKLEY.
J. H. CRAIG, Major, 82d reg."

A liſt of the veſſels taken is ſubjoined, amounting to a new brig of 120 tuns, and four ſmall ſchooners, laden with bale goods, tobacco, rice, flour, rum, turpentine, and ſome ammunition; beſides a ſchooner and ſloop, with ſtores, ammunition, and proviſions, burnt.

After the ordinary gazette of Tueſday, March 13. was publiſhed, there came out a gazette-extraordinary, which contained diſpatches from the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Vaughan, commander in chief of the Britiſh land-forces in the Leeward iſlands, to Lord George Germain, brought by Capt. M'Aliſter, aid de camp to his Excellency, and diſpatches from Adm. Sir George Bridges Rodney to the Admiralty, brought by Capt. Stirling of the Gibraltar, who came to Plymouth in the Swallow ſloop from St Euſtatia, and arrived at

at the Admiralty-office in the morning of March 13.;—of which the following are copies or extracts.

From Gen. Vaughan to Ld G. Germain, dated, Fort George, St Eustatius, Feb. 7. 1781.

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship of the arrival of the Childers brig at Barbadoes on the 27th ult. with your Lordship's dispatches, transmitting to me his Majesty's commands; and, in obedience to them, I immediately imbarked on board the Sandwich, and proceeded with all possible expedition to St Eustatius, and anchored before the town about two o'clock on the 3d instant; and, in conjunction with the Admiral, summoned the Governor to make an immediate surrender of the island and all its dependencies; which summons I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, and also the Governor's answer. On the following day I dispatched a proper detachment to the islands of St Martin and Saba, which have likewise submitted to his Majesty's arms.

The effects found in this place prove to be very considerable; the whole island being one continued store of French, American, and Dutch property. The particulars it is not in my power at present to ascertain," &c.

Ditto to ditto, of the same day's date and place, private.

"Give me leave to congratulate your Lordship upon the surrender of St Eustatius and its dependencies; a blow, I think, in its consequences, which cannot but be most sensibly felt by the enemy, as it has hitherto been a source of most essential succour to them; and, I am well informed here, nothing could have so deeply affected the Americans as this.

This island, my Lord, is made up of a collection of considerable property belonging to the French, Dutch, and Americans.

I have also the pleasure to inform your Lordship, that the capture of shipping is immense; and what yet adds to our success, is the overtaking a convoy that had accidentally sailed for Europe before our arrival, consisting of between twenty and thirty large ships laden with sugar, convoyed by a Dutch flag-ship of 60 guns, the Admiral of which would not listen to any remonstrance, and was killed in an engagement with the Monarch; the number of ships captured amounts all together to upwards of 200, besides the above flag-ship, and a frigate of 38 guns.

The consternation that reigns here at present is inconceivable; it is a stroke they so little expected, that they could scarce believe Lt-Col. Cockburne, whom I sent with the summons. We took possession to the amount of at least three millions of money; and what gives me particular pleasure to find is, that Amsterdam will bear the chief weight of the loss.

The fort, before called *Fort Orange*, I now have the honour to call *Fort George*; and have garrisoned it, and provided for the security of St Martin.

We have as yet, my Lord, continued the Dutch flag, which answers extremely well, as there have been no less than seventeen ships come into the port since it has been captured."

Summons to the Governor of St Eustatia.

"We the General Officers commanding in chief his Britannic Majesty's fleet and army in the West Indies, do, in his Royal name, demand an instant surrender of the island of St Eustatia, and its dependencies, with every thing in and belonging thereto.

We give you one hour from the delivery of this message, to decide. If any resistance is made, you must abide by the consequences.

GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY.
JOHN VAUGHAN.
Sandwich, February 3. 1781."

The Governor's Answer.

"Governor De Graaff not having it in his power to make any defence against the British forces which have invested the island of St Eustatia, surrenders the same, and all its dependencies, to Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan. Well knowing the honour and humanity of these two commanders in Chief, the Governor recommends the town and its inhabitants to their clemency and mercy.

JOHANNES DE GRAAFF.
OLIV. OYEN.
JACOBUS SEYS.
HEN. PANDT.
St Eustatia, February 3. 1781."

A return of ordnance, arms, ammunition, &c. on the islands of St Eustatia and Saba, is subjoined;—amounting to 78 iron ordnance, of which 19 are eighteen

teen pounders, mounted on garrison-carriages, with side-arms complete; 4959 round shot, of which 3054 eighteen-pounders; 4689 lb. gunpowder, 4000 musket-ball, 27,000 flints, &c.

Lt-Col. Edhouse of the 13th foot, to Gen. Vaughan, dated, St Martin's, Feb. 6. 1781.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the island of St Martin, being summoned, surrendered at discretion on the 5th instant. The form of the surrender I inclose. All public papers, stores, &c. are secured by the quartermaster-general. I fear it will be impossible to give an exact inventory of the goods by this opportunity; but as the quartermaster and commissary are employed in taking an account of them, I hope to have them ready by the next.

I have ordered the inhabitants to supply the troops with fresh provisions, and shall begin to put the island in a state of defence as soon as the troops are properly quartered."

"Governor Heyliger, not having it in his power to make any defence against the British forces which have invested the island of St Martin, surrenders the same, and all its dependencies, to Sir George Brydges Rodney and General Vaughan. Well knowing the honour and humanity of these two commanders in chief, the Governor recommends the town and its inhabitants to their clemency and mercy.

ABRAHAM HEYLIGER, Prætor.
THO. KELLERTON.
JOHN SALOMONS GIBBER.
LUCAS TEN TOOZER.

St Martin, Feb. 5. 1781."

Adm. Rodney to the Admiralty, dated, Sandwich, St Eustatia, Feb. 4. 1781.

"His Majesty's sloop of war the Childers joined me on the 27th of January, with their Lordships most secret orders, and his Majesty's Royal Declaration against the States of Holland, and their subjects.

Gen. Vaughan and myself lost not a moment's time in putting his Majesty's commands into execution: We immediately imbarked the troops destined for the enterprise; and the whole being kept a profound secret, we sailed from St Lucia on the 30th of January.

To prevent the French penetrating our design, the whole fleet appeared before Fort-Royal and St Pierre's, Martinique, which island we greatly alarmed; and having left Rear-Adm. Drake, with six sail of the line and two frigates, to watch the motions of the four sail of the line and two frigates then in the bay of Fort-Royal, late in the evening of the said day we proceeded for the Dutch island of St Eustatia, and dispatched Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Hood with his squadron to environ the bay of St Eustatia, and prevent the escape of any Dutch ships of war or merchant-ships that might be at anchor there. He most effectually performed that service.

On the 3d instant the General and myself, with the remainder of the fleet and the troops, arrived in the bay. The men of war being stationed against the batteries, and the troops ready to disembark, the General and myself, in order to save the effusion of blood, thought it necessary to send to the Dutch Governor the summons I have the honour to inclose [above inserted]; with which he instantly complied.

The surprise and astonishment of the Governor and inhabitants of St Eustatia is scarce to be conceived. The Mars, a Dutch ship of war of 38 guns, and 300 men, commanded by Count Byland, and belonging to the department of the admiralty of Amsterdam, having arrived at St Eustatia, had allayed their fears of hostilities.

I most sincerely congratulate their Lordships on the severe blow the Dutch West-India company, and the perfidious magistrates of Amsterdam, have sustained by the capture of this island. Upwards of one hundred and fifty sail of ships and vessels of all denominations (many of them richly loaded) are taken in the bay, exclusive of the Dutch frigate called the Mars, which I have commissioned, manned, and in a few days she will cruise against the enemy as a British ship of war.

There are besides five ships and vessels of war from 14 to 26 guns, all complete and ready for service.

A Dutch convoy, consisting of thirty sail of merchant-ships richly loaded, having sailed from St Eustatia under the protection of a sixty-gun ship about thirty-six hours before my arrival, I detached Capt. Reynolds, of his Majesty's ship Monarch, with the Panther and Sybil, to pursue them as far as the latitude of Bermudas, should he not intercept them before he got that length.

All the magazines and storehouses are filled,

filled, and even the beach covered with tobacco and sugar.

The islands of St Martin and Saba have surrendered, no terms whatever having been allowed them."

A letter from ditto to ditto, dated, Sandwich, St Eustatius, Feb. 6. 1781.

"SIR, Since my letter of the 4th instant, by the diligence and activity of Capt. Reynolds, the Dutch convoy, which had sailed from St Eustatius before my arrival, has been intercepted. I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that the Dutch Admiral was killed in the action. —Inclosed I have the honour to send a copy of Capt. Reynolds's letter; and am, &c.

"Monarch, off Saba, Feb. 5. 1781.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that yesterday morning I fell in with the convoy you did me the honour to send me in pursuit of. About ten o'clock I ordered the Mars, a Dutch ship of war of 60 guns, to strike her colours; which she refusing to do, occasioned some shot to be exchanged. The Monarch received no damage, excepting three men wounded. I am not informed of the number the Dutch had killed and wounded; but, among the former, is their Admiral, tho' his flag was not hoisted at the time of the action.

From some shot in her masts, I have ordered the Panther to take her in tow.

By the activity of Capt. Harvey and my Lord Charles Fitzgerald, we were enabled to take possession of the whole, and to make sail with them by four o' clock in the afternoon.

I have put Mr Drury, the first lieutenant of the Monarch, into the Mars; and I beg leave to recommend that gentleman to your notice, as an officer of much merit.

I have dispatched the fastest-sailing vessel to give you this information, and am concerned it is not in my power to be more particular.

I have the honour to be, &c.

F. REYNOLDS.

Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, &c. &c. &c."

Adm. Rodney to the Admiralty, dated, Sandwich, St Eustatius bay, Feb. 6. 1781.

"Since the capture of St Eustatius, three large Dutch ships from Amsterdam have been taken, and carried into St Christopher's. As their cargoes consist of all kind of naval stores, I shall order them instantly up to English harbour, Antigua, for the use of his Majesty's fleet.

The acquisition of this island seems every day to be of more and more consequence to his Majesty's service, and of distress to his enemies. A convoy from Guadaloupe for this island, for stores, have been seized, and are now safe in the bay."

Lond. Gaz. Extraordinary, April 23.

"*Admiralty-office, April 23.* Capt. Douglas of his Majesty's ship Venus, arrived at this office yesterday from St Eustatius, with dispatches from Sir G. B. Rodney to Mr Stephens, of which the following are extracts and copies.

Extract of a letter from Adm. Rodney to the Admiralty, dated, Sandwich, at St Eustatius, March 17. 1781.

"I am happy in congratulating their Lordships, that in addition to the islands of St Eustatius, St Martin's, Saba, and the French island of St Bartholomew, which surrendered yesterday, has been added to his Majesty's dominions the very valuable acquisition of the two Dutch colonies of Demerary and Issequibo, upon the Spanish Main; and although those colonies had surrendered upon the supposed terms given to St Eustatius, yet Gen. Vaughan and myself thought they ought to be put quite on a different footing, and not treated as an island, whose inhabitants belonged to a state, who, though by public treaty bound to assist Great Britain against her avowed enemies, had nevertheless openly assisted her public enemy, and the rebels to her state, with every necessary and implement of war and provisions, perfidiously breaking the treaties they had sworn to maintain:

We, therefore, to ease the minds of the inhabitants of those colonies, and to enable them to experience the happiness and security of British government, dispatched their deputies back with the inclosed terms, which we flatter ourselves will meet with his Majesty's royal approbation.

Great merit is due to Gen. Cunningham, Governor of Barbadoes, who sent a summons by Capt. Pender, of his Majesty's sloop Barbuda, and the Surprise, Capt. Day, whom I had ordered to be stationed

tioned off that coaſt, in order to blockade thoſe rivers.

Incloſed I have the honour to ſend their Lordſhips an account of the preſent infant produce of the colonies of Demerary and Eſſequibo, as given me by the gentlemen ſent as deputies to Gen. Vaughan and myſelf.

Theſe colonies, in the hands of Great Britain, if properly encouraged, in a few years will employ more ſhips, and produce more revenue to the crown, than all the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands united.

P. S. The Dutch ſhips ſeized by the privateers at Demerary are droits to the Admiralty, the privateers having no commiſſion to take them."

Ditto to ditto, of the ſame date and place.

"The ſurrender of the iſland of St Bartholomew will prevent the French privateers from ſheltering themſelves under it, and diſtreſſing the trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

The capture of St Euſtatius has diſtreſſed the French iſlands beyond conception: They are greatly in want of every ſpecies of proviſions and ſtores; I will uſe my beſt endeavours to blockade them in ſuch a manner as I hope will prevent their receiving any. The only danger is from the Britiſh iſlands, whoſe merchants, regardleſs of the duty they owe their country, have already contracted with the enemy to ſupply them with proviſions and naval ſtores. My utmoſt attention ſhall be to prevent their treaſon taking place."

Gov. Cunningham to Gov. P. Vanſchullenburch, Demerary.

SIR, *Barbadoes, Feb.* 18. 1781.

"HAVING received information from Mr Clark, who lately arrived from Demerary, that, upon the ſuppoſition that hoſtilities were likely to commence between G. Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces, your Excellency was apprehenſive that the ſettlement under your government might poſſibly fall a prey to privateers, as you were in no condition to reſiſt; and that, to avoid the conſequences of their irregularity, you are willing to ſurrender to one of his Majeſty's ſhips of war; I therefore, to comply with your wiſhes, have ſent Lieut. Forreſt, an officer of the 90th regiment, with a flag of truce, which flag the commander of the King's ſhip will convey to you, and afford you an opportunity of ſurrendering the government under your command to the King of Great Britain, which will intitle you to the ſame terms as thoſe granted by Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney and Gen. Vaughan to St Euſtatia, Saba, and St Martin's.

Capt. Pender, of his Majeſty's ſhip Barbuda, I flatter myſelf will be able to accompliſh this object, who will acquaint me with your reſolution; when a proper force ſhall be ſent to keep poſſeſſion for the King my maſter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. CUNNINGHAM.

His Excellency P. Vanſchullenburch, Demerary."

The Governor and Council of Demerary to Adm. Rodney.

"SIR,

WE having ſurrendered our colony to the Captains G. Day and F. Pender, commanding his Majeſty's ſhips the Surpriſe and Barbuda; and likewiſe having received a letter from Gen. Cunningham, offering, in caſe we would give our colony up to his Britannic Majeſty, the ſame terms to us as your Excellency has granted to St Euſtatius, to which letter and our anſwer we take the liberty to refer; which gentlemen have taken the ſame in name of his Britannic Majeſty: but as they could not ſhew us theſe terms, we have taken the liberty to commit two gentlemen of this river, being Joſeph Bourda, Eſq; Member of the Council, and J. Haſlin, Eſq; one of the principal inhabitants, with directions to proceed to your Excellency with Capt. Pender, who offered a paſſage to them; and although the time of his departure was very ſhort at hand, we have gladly embraced this opportunity, as the firſt, to inform your Excellency of the real ſituation of this colony, and propoſe your Excellency to grant in ſome article for the benefit of the ſame, which we have reaſon to expect from your Excellency's known humanity and univerſal benevolent character.

We hope that your Excellency will approve of this proceeding, and allow theſe gentlemen all protection that they may want during the time of their commiſſion.

We recommend ourſelves in your Excellency's

cellency's protection; and have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servants, Commander and Council of Demerary.

P. VAN SCHUYLENBURCH.
D. CREETS.
L. J. D. VAN GROVESTINS.

Demerary, March 2. 1781.

By order of the Honourable Council,
J. L. C. VAN BAERLE, Sec.

His Excellency Sir G. B. Rodney."

"By Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart, Knight of the Bath, Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed and to be employed at Barbadoes, the Leeward islands, and the seas adjacent; and by the Hon. General John Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces employed in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of Demerary, and the river Issequibo and dependencies, have surrendered at discretion to the arms of his Britannic Majesty; - it is hereby granted to the inhabitants to remain in full possession of their property, and to be governed by their present laws, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

All the property, stores, &c belonging to the Dutch West-India company to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's officers.

The inhabitants to take the oaths of allegiance to, and be admitted under the protection of, the crown of G. Britain; and will be allowed to export their produce to G. Britain, or the British islands of Tobago and Barbadoes, in British bottoms, and treated in all respects as British subjects, till his Majesty's pleasure be known.

The Commandant and the other officers have leave to go to Holland in a cartel, taking with them all their effects of whatever nature; and the troops to have the same indulgence.

Given under our hands, at St Eustatius, this 14th day of March 1781.

G. B. RODNEY.
JOHN VAUGHAN.

The present annual produce of the infant colonies of Demerary and Issequibo.

Ten thousand hogsheads of sugar; rum in proportion.

Five millions of pounds of coffee.

Eight hundred thousand pounds of cotton.

Cocoa and indico not ascertained as yet.

It appears by the letters received by Capt. Douglas, that several British privateers had entered the river Demerary before the arrival of his Majesty's sloops Surprise and Barbuda, and taken possession of a large number of Dutch merchant-ships in that river.

Lists are subjoined of English privateers that entered the river Demerary, Feb. 24. & 25. five in number; — of ships and vessels found at the mouth of Demerary river Feb. 27. thirteen taken out by the privateers, all of which were armed vessels except one; and of four that remained then in the river; — and of ships and vessels in the river Issequibo, March 3. eleven in number, of which two were armed vessels. —— But they were all of small force.

Thus far the Gazettes. — We take what follows from other papers.

HEAD QUARTERS, St Eustatius.

Feb. 22. 1781. All inhabitants of this island, (foreigners and native Dutch excepted) are to deliver to the Q. M. G. by 12 o'clock to-morrow, signed certificates of the time they have resided in this island.

All merchants and traders on this island are forthwith to give up their books of correspondence, letters, &c. to the Q. M. G.

Same date. The Commander in Chief orders, that all Americans do leave this island, and that they be on the beach this afternoon by 5 o'clock, when boats will be ready to carry them off.

March 1. Whereas it appears, by the inventories of effects given in by the merchants and inhabitants of this place, that most of them have neglected to make a return of the cash and plate they stood possessed of at the surrender of this island;

It is hereby ordered, that they do forthwith give in to the Q. M. G. an exact account of all monies and plate, now in their possession, as well belonging to themselves as other people, for which they are to be responsible when required.

And if any future discoveries shall be made of monies or plate, concealed after this return is given in, it will be deemed the property of no individual.

March 2. All merchants at present residing

ſiding in this place, who are inhabitants of Amſterdam, are to prepare to leave this iſland forthwith, and to return to Holland.—They are to give in their names to Mr Brookes, ſecretary to the iſland, at Mr Henricus Godets, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock to morrow morning.

March 5. It is the Commander in Chief and Admiral's order, That all ſtrangers do immediately quit this iſland, and not return till the 15th inſtant, the day the ſale of goods begin; and no ſtranger whatever to preſume to land, or go on board ſhips, without a paſs from the ſecretary.—The Commander in Chief orders, That all natives of France, or other ſubjects of the French king, reſiding at preſent in this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them; leaving behind them all ſorts of merchandiſe, and other ſtores.—The Commander in Chief orders, That all natives of Holland, and others, who were in any degree ſubjects of the States-General, reſiding at preſent on this iſland, do prepare to quit the ſame as ſoon as veſſels can be got ready to receive them; leaving behind them all their wealth, merchandiſe, &c. and taking with them ſuch effects only as they ſhall receive a particular licence for.

The following addreſs and anſwer ſhow the humanity of the preſident, council, and aſſembly of St Chriſtopher's, to the diſtreſſed inhabitants of St Euſtatia who were obliged to leave their iſland and come to St Chriſtopher's.

The Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, to the Preſident and Council, dated, Baſſeterre, March 3. 1781.

It having been repreſented to this Houſe, that a number of unfortunate people, who have not been conſidered as priſoners of war, have been landed upon this iſland from that of St Euſtatius, by the commanders in chief of his Majeſty's ſea and land forces now there, after being diſpoſſeſſed of their property, and who, from their poverty, and the preſent crouded ſituation of this iſland, are not able to procure themſelves lodgings and the common neceſſaries of life; actuated by motives of humanity, and deſirous of relieving the preſſing diſtreſſes of ſuch of our fellow-creatures as no circumſtances of criminality appear againſt them: We beg the concurrence of your board to the appointment of a joint committee of both Houſes, for the purpoſe of affording that relief to ſuch of theſe unhappy people as their neceſſities may intitle them them to, and the iſland may be able to afford.

ARETAS AKERS, Speaker.

The Preſident and Council, to the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, dated March 3.

Gentlemen,

In conſequence of your meſſage, this Board has cheerfully and unanimouſly appointed the Hon. William Wells and William Wharton, as a committee of this Board, to join a committee of your Houſe, to relieve ſuch diſtreſſed perſons as are mentioned in your meſſage, and do inveſt the ſaid committee with full power and authority to draw on the treaſurer of this iſland for ſuch ſum or ſums of money as they ſhall think fit for ſuch purpoſe.

JOHN HENRY, Dep. Sec.

All perſons coming within the deſcription ſtated in the meſſage from the Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, to the Preſident and Council, are deſired immediately to leave their names and preſent places of abode, with the Hon. William Wharton, treaſurer of this iſland, that they may receive from the committee of both Houſes ſuch relief as their neceſſities require, and the iſland can afford.

"*London, April* 24. Sir Geo. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, after the taking of St Euſtatia, returned to the Governor, and the Dutch and French officers in the iſland, their plate, furniture, and all their other perſonal property; but very few of the Engliſh were found to merit ſimilar indulgence, on account of their traiterous commerce with the combined enemies of their country; and therefore the principal part of Britiſh property was unavoidably condemned. The Jews, about 250 in number, who tried to conceal large quantities of ſpecie, were ſent to Antigua."

Anſwer of Sir G. Rodney to a memorial preſented by Mr Glanville.

"Sir G. B. Rodney preſents his compliments to Mr Glanville, and as his whole time has been ſo fully employed on his Majeſty's and the Public's ſervice, as not to allow him as yet leiſure to peruſe the memorial he delivered to him, he

he muſt excuſe him, till he has perused and conſidered it attentively, if he cannot give an anſwer thereto; but owns himſelf ſurpriſed that gentlemen, who call themſelves ſubjects and merchants of Great Britain, ſhould, when it was in their power to lodge their effects in the Britiſh iſlands to windward, when they were under protection of the Britiſh laws and the Britiſh flag, ſend them to leeward to the iſland of St Euſtatius, where, in the eye of common reaſon and common ſenſe, they could only be lodged as a depoſit to ſupply the neceſſities of their King and their country's enemies.

The iſland of St Euſtatius was Dutch, every thing in it was Dutch, every thing was under the protection of the Dutch flag; and as Dutch it ſhall be treated, is the firm reſolution of a Britiſh Admiral, who has no view whatever, but to do the duty he owes his King and country!"

Mr Glanville to Sir G. Rodney, in reply.

SIR, *St Euſtatius, 13th March.*

"Your Excellency having done me the honour of mentioning your reaſons for confiſcating the property of his Majeſty's ſubjects taken at St Euſtatius, I ſhall be pardoned the liberty I take of ſubmitting to your conſideration, ſome circumſtances of which you are probably not apprized; indeed it becomes my duty to do ſo, when I ſee a favourable opportunity of removing the hard opinion you entertain of the gentlemen for whom I act in this buſineſs.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to obſerve, that it was in the power of men who call themſelves Britiſh ſubjects and merchants, to lodge their effects with ſafety in the windward iſlands. You will pardon my obſervation, that however proper this ſtep might be, if a practicable one, it would be, in fact, a total renunciation of trade. The merchant who is compelled to conſult only the preſervation, and not the diſpoſal of his effects, ceaſes to be any longer a merchant.

All Europe and America know, and acknowledge the juſtice of your reflection on the trade of Britiſh merchants to the iſland of St Euſtatius, from whence the King's enemies were ſupplied.

Without attempting to lead your Excellency into any inveſtigation of a ſyſtem of commerce, which I neither underſtand, nor pretend to explain, I ſhall be excuſed in obſerving, that the nature and extent of that ſyſtem, the privileges granted, and the reſtrictions impoſed, flow from the legiſlature alone; and it ſeems one of the firſt principles of a great commercial nation, to know no limits to its trade, but what are impoſed by the laws. Under this principle, and with the laws for their guide, Britiſh merchants have acted. They ſaw that the laws of their country did not forbid the trade to St Euſtatius. They ſaw that the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms cleared out veſſels from the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland for St Euſtatius. They ſaw too, and were encouraged in their opinion, not of the legality only, but even of the propriety of this trade, by the conduct of his Majeſty's naval officers in theſe ſeas. I mean not to offend, Sir; but, criminated as thoſe gentlemen are, it becomes me to ſay on their behalf, that if the King's enemies were ſupplied by the trade of his ſubjects through St Euſtatius, they were likewiſe ſupplied, through the ſame channel, by the ſale of prizes captured by his ſhips of war. The one fact is as notorious as the other, and equally criminal; and though your Excellency may be offended with the freedom of my pen, I will add, that it would not be amiſs, if you were to make ſome inquiry into the diſpoſal of a capital armed ſhip, captured at St Martin's in Auguſt laſt, by part of the fleet under your command, and into the amount of the debts owing from perſons in this iſland to the agents of the fleet in Antigua and St Chriſtopher's, and how ſuch debts accrued.

The principle, That every thing captured at St Euſtatius is Dutch, and therefore liable to confiſcation, will be diſputed before the tribunals to which it belongs to determine the queſtion: but in the mean time, and before the diſtreſs of the gentlemen for whom I act, and their innumerable commercial connections, be further aggravated, I intreat your Excellency to be better informed; and as a Britiſh ſubject can in no time, or place, or circumſtance, diveſt himſelf of the allegiance which he owes to his ſovereign; ſo, in every ſituation, is he intitled to the protection of the laws; to them he reſorts for protection; to them is he anſwerable for his conduct.

I ſhall be happy in receiving your commands in this buſineſs, at your leiſure, if I may be informed when I may expect

expect to be honoured with them; otherwiſe I propoſe ſailing for St Chriſtopher's this evening.

I have the honour, &c.

J. W. GLANVILLE.

Sir Brydges Rodney, Bt, &c. &c. &c."

From Howe's Royal Charibbean Gazette, of March 16.

Reward of One Hundred Joes.

St Chriſtopher's, March 3. 1781.

The merchants of St Chriſtopher's being informed, that ſome perſon or perſons in this iſland have entered into a traitorous correſpondence and engagement, to ſupply our enemies with proviſions from this iſland: and being determined, if poſſible, to diſcover, and proſecute to the utmoſt rigour of the law, ſuch offenders, do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Johannefes, to any perſon or perſons who will give ſuch information as will lead to conviction of the parties offending as above.

This reward will be paid by the ſubſcriber, over and above every other reward.

By order of the merchants,

WM BANNATYNE, Chairman.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Hon. Anthony Johnſon, Eſq; Commander in Chief in and over all his Majeſty's Leeward Charibbee iſlands in America, Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

Having great reaſon to apprehend, from the encouragement already given, or which may be offered to his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others within this iſland, by the enemies to his ſaid Majeſty, that ſome evil-diſpoſed perſon or perſons within this iſland, has ſupplied, or may be induced to ſupply, the King's enemies with proviſions, or other neceſſaries, or to enter into contracts or agreements for that purpoſe: In order, therefore, to prevent ſo great an evil in future, and to puniſh ſuch offender or offenders, I do hereby, by and with the conſent of his Majeſty's Council, and the Houſe of Aſſembly of this iſland, offer a reward of One Thouſand Pounds current money, to be paid by the public of this iſland, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall make diſcovery of, and bring to conviction, any offender or offenders, who ſhall have ſhipped or conveyed, or who in future ſhall ſhip or convey, any proviſions, or other neceſſaries, to any of his Majeſty's enemies, or who ſhall or may enter into any contract, or other agreement, with any agent or agents, perſon or perſons, for ſuch purpoſes; provided information againſt any ſuch offender or offenders be given within four months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at St Chriſtopher's, March 5. 1781, and in the 21ſt year of his Majeſty's reign.

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

By his Honour's command,

GEORGE UNWIN, Sec.

God ſave the King.

Publiſhed on Tueſday the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1781.

HENRY BERKELEY,

Deputy Provoſt-Marſhal."

"*Carenage, St Lucia, Feb. 24.* On Monday night and Tueſday morning, arrived here from England, under convoy of his Majeſty's frigates Santa Amonnica and Licorne, a fleet of merchant-ſhips for Jamaica, and ſome victuallers for this iſland. They left England Dec. 24. and in lat. 45. long. 11. ſaw a fleet, which they took to be French; and, from the account of the Portland, which was then with the fleet, and reconnoitred them, conſiſted of about eighty ſail, eleven of which appeared to be of the line. Our fleet ſtood on to the weſtward, and the other ſhowed a deſire to ſhun us, by ſtanding more to the ſouthward. The Santa Amonnica and Licorne took on the paſſage ſix Dutchmen, two of which they brought to Barbadoes with them."

"*New York, March 14.* The Spaniſh armament deſtined for Penſacola conſiſted of five ſhips of the line, three frigates, and about fifty tranſports, carrying 4000 infantry, and 500 cavalry, under the orders of Don Galvez, Governor of Louiſiana; it ſailed in two diviſions from Havannah, about the 10th of January, intending to land at Mobile bay, and from thence to tranſport their artillery over land. Don Galvez left Havannah in a ſingle frigate before the armament, viz. on Jan. 1. Of the 12,000 troops which ſailed from Old Spain, 2000 died on their paſſage, and 5000 after their arrival at Havannah.

After the fleet had ſailed, thirteen line-of-battle ſhips remained at Havannah; but ſo great was the ſcarcity of ſeamen, and bad ſtate of the ſhips, that only three could be got in readineſs for ſea."

A FOURTH REPORT [140]. of the Commiſſioners appointed to examine, take, and ſtate, the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the kingdom.

PRoceeding in our inquiries into balances in the hands of thoſe accountants who appear upon the certificate of accounts depending in the office of the auditor of the impreſt, we find therein, next to the treaſurers of the navy, the names of ſeveral perſons whoſe accounts have not been proſecuted for upwards of ſeventy years. We could have no expectation of profiting by a purſuit of claims ariſing at ſo remote a period; and therefore paſſing on to the next claſs, namely, the paymaſters of the forces, we ſee ſtanding firſt in that claſs, the name of Henry Earl of Lincoln; whoſe final account of the forces for ſix months, to the 24th of June 1720, is therein deſcribed "to have been delivered into Auditor Aiſlabie's office; but, being very imperfect, to have been long ſince withdrawn, and not returned." We iſſued our precept to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, for an account of the public money in his hands, cuſtody, or power, as repreſentative of Henry Earl of Lincoln, late paymaſter-general of the forces. The Duke of Newcaſtle, in a letter dated the 24th of Auguſt laſt, informed us, that "he never had in his hands, cuſtody, or power, any of the public money which was poſſeſſed by his late father as paymaſter of the forces, nor any of his accounts or vouchers relative thereto; nor could he inform us what balance, if any, was due from him on that account; that his late father died inteſtate, leaving him and ſeveral other children, then infants, and that Lucy Counteſs of Lincoln, his widow, adminiſtered to him, and poſſeſſed what effects he left, which ſhe applied towards diſcharge of his debts:" and in a ſubſequent letter, dated the 23d of November laſt, the Duke informed us, that he took adminiſtration *de bonis non* to his late father, in May 1748. In conſequence of theſe letters from the Duke of Newcaſtle, we proceeded no further in this inquiry.

Having iſſued our precepts to John Powell, Eſq; the only acting executor of Henry Lord Holland; to Lady Greenwich, adminiſtratrix to the Rt Hon. Charles Townſhend, late paymaſter of the forces, to Lord North, and to the Rt Hon. Thomas Townſhend, late paymaſters of the forces, each jointly with George Cook, Eſq; deceaſed, for an account of the public money in their reſpective hands, cuſtody, or power; we received returns thereto, which we have ſet forth in the Appendix, with their ſeveral dates and ſums; the total of which amounts to 377,788 l. 5 s. 7 d.

Having thus obtained a knowledge of the balances, our next ſtep was to examine whether they were liable to any ſuch ſervices, or ſubject to any ſuch payments, in the hands of theſe accountants, as rendered it neceſſary to permit them, or any part of them, to remain longer in their poſſeſſion. For this purpoſe we examined John Powell, Eſq; the caſhier, and Charles Bembridge, Eſq; the accountant to the paymaſter-general of the forces; by whom we are informed, that the money in the hands of the paymaſters-general of the forces, after they are out of office, continues as long as their accounts are kept open, liable to the payment of any claims of the ſtaff or hoſpital officers, or of any warrants for contingencies and extraordinaries, which were voted during the time they were reſpectively in office, and have not been claimed; after the final accounts are cloſed, ſuch claimants muſt apply for payment, either to the treaſury or the war-office, according to the nature of the claim. Theſe ſums remaining in their hands, are likewiſe ſubject to the payment of fees of divers natures, and of fees for paſſing their accounts, and obtaining their *quietus*, together with the payment of a gratuity to the officers and clerks of the pay-office; who, at the ſame time that they tranſact the buſineſs of the paymaſter in office, carry on alſo, make up, and finally cloſe, the accounts of the paymaſters after they are out of office; but, having no ſalary or reward whatever for this extra buſineſs, it has been cuſtomary for them, when the final account is ready to be paſſed, to preſent a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury, praying them to procure the King's warrant to the auditors of the impreſt, to allow them a certain ſum for their trouble, payable out of the balance remaining in the hands of that paymaſter.

The ſums now in the hands of theſe late paymaſters of the forces, or of the repreſentatives of thoſe who are dead, are ſtill liable to claims that may be made upon them under various heads of ſervices, and ſubject likewiſe to the pay-

ment of ſundry fees, and of the cuſtomary gratuities; but neither theſe claims, fees, or gratuities, do, in our opinion, furniſh any objection to the payment of theſe balances into the exchequer.

Lord Holland reſigned this office in 1765; Mr Charles Townſhend in 1766; Lord North and Mr Cooke in 1767; Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townſhend in 1768: ſince which, ſufficient time has elapſed for all the claimants upon theſe paymaſters to have made their applications for payment. The public are not to be kept out of poſſeſſion of large ſums of their own money, nor public accounts to be kept open, becauſe perſons may have for ſo long a time neglected their own buſineſs: Not that theſe claimants are without remedy after theſe accounts are cloſed; by applying either to the treaſury, or to the war-office, as the caſe may require, their demands may be inquired into and ſatisfied, by proper warrants upon the paymaſter in office.

The fees and gratuities become payable when the final accounts are ready to be paſſed in the office of the auditor of the impreſt; how long it will be before the final accounts of theſe late paymaſters will be in that ſituation, it is not eaſy to aſcertain. John Lloyd, Eſq; deputy auditor of the impreſt to Lord Sondes, informed us, that the final account of Lord Holland was delivered into that office in January 1772; the final account of Mr Charles Townſhend in July 1777; the final account of Lord North and Mr Cooke in October 1779. John Bray, Eſq; deputy auditor to William Aſhlabie, Eſq; informed us, that the final and only account of Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townſhend was delivered into that office in November 1779. From an objection herein after mentioned, made by the acting executor of Lord Holland, to the final cloſing of that account, and from the repreſentation given to us by theſe officers, of the ſituation in which the other accounts now are in the impreſt office, none of them appear to be in ſo advanced and perfect a ſtate as to give us reaſon to expect their ſpeedy completion; and therefore we do not think the payment of theſe balances into the exchequer ought to be delayed until the accounts are ſettled, eſpecially as we ſee no reaſon why the paymaſter in office may not be authorized to pay, out of the public money in his hands, all the fees and gratuities, whenever they become payable.

Seeing, therefore, no objection to ariſe, from the ſervices or purpoſes to which theſe balances are ſtill applicable, to the payment of them into the exchequer, we adverted to ſuch reaſons as might be ſuggeſted to us by the accountants themſelves, or by thoſe who have an intereſt or truſt in the funds out of which theſe balances muſt be paid. To this end we examined the Hon. Charles James Fox, Eſq; and John Powell, Eſq; executors of the late Lord Holland; Lady Greenwich, adminiſtratrix to Mr Charles Townſhend; Lord North, Mr Thomas Townſhend, Colonel George John Cooke, and Mr Charles Molloy, deviſees of the eſtates of Mr George Cooke, late paymaſter-general of the forces.

Mr Fox and Mr Powell object to the payment into the exchequer of ſo much of the ſum of 256,456l. 8s. 2d. (being the balance in the hands of Mr Powell as executor of the late Lord Holland), as may be affected by the deciſion of certain ſuits depending in the court of chancery. The ſum that may be ſo affected, according to Mr Powell's account, amounts to 73,149l. 10s. 7d.

The ſtate of the proceedings in theſe ſuits is ſet forth in Mr Powell's information to be as follows:—The accounts of Mr Robert Paris Taylor, one of the deputy paymaſters to Lord Holland, in Germany, during the late war, were examined in the office of the auditors of the impreſt, where he is ſurcharged with the ſum of 12,052l. 13s. 10d. 2f. which ſurcharge he controverts. In the beginning of laſt year the executors of Lord Holland commenced two actions in the court of King's bench againſt Mr Taylor, and the executors and deviſees of Peter Taylor, his father, who was his ſurety, to recover the ſum of 28,185l. 9s. 5d. 3f. being the balance ſuppoſed to be due from him upon theſe accounts, in which ſum the ſurcharge is included. As the queſtion in theſe cauſes appears to be, whether Mr Taylor was indebted to the executors of Lord Holland in this ſum, or any part of it, the balance of public money in Mr Powell's hands might be mitigated, but could not be diminiſhed, by the event of theſe actions; and therefore Mr Powell does not inſiſt upon retaining any part of this balance to ſecure him againſt ſuch event; but Mr Taylor, and the deviſees of Peter Taylor, ſoon after filed two bills in the court of chancery againſt the executors

of Lord Holland, ſuggeſting errors, and praying that theſe accounts may be taken in that court. Theſe cauſes have not yet come to a hearing; but the ground of Mr Powell's claim to the detention of this ſum of 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. as collected from his information, and the letter of his ſolicitor, appears to be this; that ſhould an account be decreed, every item in Mr Taylor's accounts will be open to litigation; and Mr Taylor having charged himſelf, before the auditors of the impreſt, with the ſum of 786,357 guilders and 9 ſtivers, which is 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. Sterling, as a profit to the public ariſing on money-tranſactions in his department as deputy-paymaſter, may ſuggeſt, in the progreſs of theſe cauſes, that he has erroneouſly charged himſelf with this ſum; and therefore Mr Powell claims to retain it in his hands, to guard againſt the conſequences of a poſſible deciſion upon this ſum in Mr Taylor's favour.

Subjects under litigation in a court of juſtice ſhould not be examined elſewhere without an abſolute neceſſity, and not even then but with great caution. This point coming thus incidentally before us, in the progreſs of an inquiry within our province, we may without impropriety venture to ſay, that, in our opinion, the bare poſſibility that Mr Taylor may, in the court of chancery, object to, and be diſcharged of a ſum he has charged himſelf with before the auditors of the impreſt, and which he was bound by his inſtructions to charge himſelf with, as a profit to the public, and to which, for aught that appears to us, he has never yet objected, but has, on the contrary, in part applied to the uſe of the public, is not a ſufficient reaſon for permitting the ſum of 73,149 l. 10 s. 7 d. to continue in the hands of the executors of Lord Holland, until two ſuits in chancery, not yet heard, praying an account may be taken of the receipt of 913,405 l. 6 s. 2 d. 3 f. and of the expenditure of 878,068 l. 18 s. 1 d. 1 f. during upwards of four years of the late war in Germany, ſhall be finally determined in that court.

Lady Greenwich, Lord North, Mr Thomas Townſhend, Colonel Cooke, and Mr Molloy, do not object to the payment into the exchequer of their balances; nor do Mr Fox and Mr Powell, as the reſidue of Lord Holland's balance, upon ſeverally receiving their *quietus*, or a ſecurity equivalent thereto.

Where accounts muſt be paſſed by the auditors of the impreſt, the payments into the exchequer, made by the accountants, before the final adjuſtment, are payments upon account only; but ſhould theſe accountants be directed to pay in their full balances, they will be intitled to, and ought in juſtice to receive, a ſecurity and indemnification againſt all claims and payments whatever, to which the balances in their hands were ſubject; the fund poſſeſſed by the paymaſter in office being ſubſtituted in the place of theſe balances, to anſwer ſuch future claims and demands, the accountant himſelf will ſtand liable only to the errors and omiſſions that may be diſcovered in the examination of his accounts, in the office appointed for auditing them: ſhould there be errors, he may either pay the balance to, or receive it from, the paymaſter in office, according as it may be determined; then, and not before, he will be intitled to his *quietus*; which being the formal official diſcharge of every public accountant, cannot but be ſubſequent to the complete examination, and the payment of the balance, if any, according to the final adjuſtment of his accounts.

Having, therefore, not heard, either from the accountants themſelves, or from thoſe who may be intereſted in our deciſions, any reaſons to alter our opinion, we conceive, that the balance of public money, now remaining in the hands of John Powell, Eſq; as the only acting executor of Lord Holland, and in the hands of Lady Greenwich, as adminiſtratrix to Mr Charles Townſhend, late paymaſters of the forces; and in the hands of Lord North, and of Mr Thomas Townſhend, as late paymaſters of the forces, each jointly with Mr George Cooke, deceaſed, ought to be paid into the exchequer, to be applied to the public ſervice; and that ſuch payments ſhould be without prejudice, and a proper ſecurity and indemnification be given to each of them, againſt any loſs or detriment that may accrue to them in conſequence of ſuch payment.

During the courſe of this inquiry, two circumſtances engaged our obſervation.

Firſt, The injury ſuſtained by the public from not having the uſe of the money remaining in the hands of the paymaſters of the forces after they quitted the office. We procured from the pay-

office,

office, accounts of the balances and ſums received and paid every year, by each of theſe paymaſters, ſince they ſeverally went out of office. A computation of intereſt, at 4 *per cent. per annum*, upon theſe balances every year, from ſix months after they ſeverally reſigned the office, proves, that the loſs by the money left in the hands of Lord Holland amounts, at ſimple intereſt, to 248,394 l. 13 s. of Mr Charles Townſhend, to 24,247 l. 3s. of Lord North and Mr Cooke, to 18,775 l. 3 s. of Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townſhend, to 3,419 l. 15 s. Total, 294,836 l. 14 s.

Such has been the loſs ſuſtained by the public. Much does it behove them to guard againſt the poſſibility of the like evil for the future. If there exiſt in government no power to compel an accountant to diſcloſe his balance, and to deliver back to the public what their ſervice does not require he ſhould detain, it is time ſuch a power was created. If it does exiſt, the public good requires it ſhould be conſtantly exerted, within a reaſonable limited time after an accountant has quitted his office.

2dly, The other circumſtance that claimed our attention is, the delay in paſſing the accounts of the paymaſter of the forces.

The making up and paſſing theſe accounts is the concern of three different parties: the paymaſter, whoſe accounts they are; the pay office, where they are made up; and the auditor's office, where they are paſſed. The firſt ſtep muſt be taken by the pay-office; there the accounts muſt be made up, and from thence ſent with the vouchers to the auditor's office, before they can be examined. Near 46,000,000 l. were iſſued to Lord Holland; his final account was not delivered into the auditor's office until ſeven years after his reſignation. Above 2,000,000 l. were iſſued to Mr Charles Townſhend; his final account was not delivered until eleven years after his reſignation. Near 2,000,000 l. were iſſued to Lord North and Mr Cooke; their final account was not delivered until twelve years after their reſignation. 570,000 l. were iſſued to Mr Cooke and Mr Thomas Townſhend; their only account was not delivered until eleven years after their reſignation.

In the office of the auditors of the impreſt, the cuſtom of not paſſing the accounts of a ſucceſſor, until the predeceſſor's are completed, is a cauſe of delay. A diſpute with a deputy ſtops Lord Holland's accounts; but that can be no reaſon for delaying one moment the accounts of his ſucceſſors; they depend not upon, nor are connected with each other. It is regular to examine and paſs accounts in order of time; but in the caſe of the paymaſter's accounts, convenience, both public and private, will warrant a deviation from this rule. Every accountant has a material intereſt that his accounts ſhould be paſſed with diſpatch; the quiet of himſelf, his family, and fortune. It is not unreaſonable to preſume, that taking from an accountant his balance may be a means of expediting the paſſing of his accounts; whilſt he holds a large ſum in his hands, he may be leſs anxious to come to a final adjuſtment, leſs eager to procure a *quietus*, the condition of which is the depriving himſelf of that balance.

We are proceeding to examine the ſum in the hands of the paymaſter-general of the forces in office; but finding, from the variety and extent of his tranſactions, it will require a conſiderable time before we can obtain the knowledge neceſſary for forming a report, we judged it moſt conſonant to the ſpirit and intention of the act that regulates our conduct, to ſubmit, with all diſpatch in our power, to the wiſdom of the legiſlature, the conſideration of a ſum of public money of ſuch magnitude as that now remaining in the poſſeſſion of the paymaſters-general of the forces out of office.

GUY CARLETON. (L. S.)
T. ANGUISH. (L. S.)
A. PIGGOTT. (L. S.)
RICHARD NEAVE. (L. S.)
SAM. BEACHCROFT. (L. S.)
GEO. DRUMMOND. (L. S.)

Office of Accounts, Bell-yard, 9th April, 1781.

Thoughts on Commercial Subjects.

From Dr Franklin's Political Fragments.

Of Embargoes upon Corn, and of the Poor.

IN iſland high countries, remote from the ſea, and whoſe rivers are ſmall, running from the country, and not to it, as is the caſe of Switzerland; great diſtreſs may ariſe from a courſe of bad harveſts, if public granaries are not provided, and kept well ſtored. Anciently too,

too, before navigation was ſo general, ſhips ſo plenty, and commercial connections ſo well eſtabliſhed; even maritime countries might be occaſionally diſtreſſed by bad crops. But ſuch is now the facility of communication between thoſe countries, that an unreſtrained commerce can ſcarce ever fail of procuring a ſufficiency for any of them. If indeed any government is ſo imprudent as to lay its hands on imported corn, forbid its exportation, or compel its ſale at limited prices; there the people may ſuffer ſome famine from merchants avoiding their ports. But where ever commerce is known to be always free, and the merchant abſolute maſter of his commodity, as in Holland, there will always be a reaſonable ſupply.

When an exportation of corn takes place, occaſioned by a higher price in ſome foreign countries, it is common to raiſe a clamour, on the ſuppoſition that we ſhall thereby produce a domeſtic famine. Then follows a prohibition, founded on the imaginary diſtreſs of the poor. The poor, to be ſure, if in diſtreſs, ſhould be relieved; but if the farmer could have a high price for his corn from the foreign demand, muſt he by a prohibition of exportation be compelled to take a low price, not of the poor only, but of every one that eats bread, even the richeſt? The duty of relieving the poor is incumbent on the rich; but by this operation the whole burden of it is laid on the farmer, who is to relieve the rich at the ſame time. Of the poor too, thoſe who are maintained by the pariſhes have no right to claim this ſacrifice of the farmer; as, while they have their allowance, it makes no difference to them, whether bread be cheap or dear. Thoſe working poor, who now mind buſineſs only five or four days in the week, if bread ſhould be ſo dear as to oblige them to work the whole ſix required by the commandment, do not ſeem to be aggrieved, ſo as to have a right to public redreſs. There will then remain, comparatively, only a few families in every diſtrict, who, from ſickneſs, or a great number of children, will be ſo diſtreſſed by a high price of corn as to need relief; and theſe ſhould be taken care of by particular benefactions, without reſtraining the farmer's profit.

Thoſe who fear, that exportation may ſo far drain the country of corn as to ſtarve ourſelves, fear what never did, nor ever can happen. They may as well, when they view the tide ebbing towards the ſea, fear that all the water will leave the river. The price of corn, like water, will find its own level. The more we export, the dearer it becomes at home; the more is received abroad, the cheaper it becomes there; and, as ſoon as theſe prices are equal, the exportation ſtops of courſe. As the ſeaſons vary in different countries, the calamity of a bad harveſt is never univerſal. If then all ports were always open, and all commerce free, every maritime country would generally eat bread at the medium price, or average of all the harveſts; which would probably be more equal than we can make it by our artificial regulations, and therefore a more ſteady encouragement to agriculture. The nation would all have bread at this middle price; and that nation, which at any time inhumanly refuſes to relieve the diſtreſſes of another nation, deſerves no compaſſion when in diſtreſs itſelf.

Of the effect of dearneſs of Proviſions upon working, and upon manufactures.

The common people do not work for pleaſure generally, but from neceſſity. Cheapneſs of proviſions makes them more idle; leſs work is then done; it is then more in demand proportionally, and of courſe the price riſes. Dearneſs of proviſions obliges the manufacturer to work more days and more hours; thus more work is done than equals the uſual demand; of courſe it becomes cheaper, and the manufactures in conſequence.

Of an open Trade.

Perhaps, in general, it would be better if government meddled no farther with trade, than to protect it, and let it take its courſe. Moſt of the ſtatutes or acts, edicts, arrets, and placarts of parliaments, princes, and ſtates, for regulating, directing, or reſtraining of trade, have, we think, been either political blunders, or jobs obtained by artful men for private advantage, under pretence of public good. When Colbert aſſembled ſome wiſe old merchants of France, and deſired their advice and opinion how he could beſt ſerve and promote commerce; their anſwer, after conſultation, was in three words only, *Laiſſez nous faire*; "Let us alone."—It is ſaid by a very ſolid writer of the ſame nation, that he is well advanced in the ſcience of politics,

ties, who knows the full force of that maxim, *Pas trop gouverner*, "Not to govern too much;" which, perhaps, would be of more uſe when applied to trade, than in any other public concern. It were therefore to be wiſhed, that commerce were as free between all the nations of the world, as it is between the ſeveral counties of England; ſo would all, by mutual communication, obtain more enjoyments. Thoſe counties do not ruin each other by trade, neither would the nations. No nation was ever ruined by trade, even ſeemingly the moſt diſadvantageous.

Where-ever deſirable ſuperfluities are imported, induſtry is excited, and there by plenty is produced. Were only neceſſaries permitted to be purchaſed, men would work no more than was neceſſary for that purpoſe.

Of prohibitions with reſpect to the exportation of gold and ſilver.

Could Spain and Portugal have ſucceeded in executing their fooliſh laws for *hedging in the cuckow*, as Locke calls it, and have kept at home all their gold and ſilver, thoſe metals would by this time have been of little more value than ſo much lead or iron. Their plenty would have leſſened their value. We ſee the folly of theſe edicts: but are not our own prohibitory and reſtrictive laws, that are profeſſedly made with intention to bring a balance in our favour from our trade with foreign nations, to be paid in money, and laws to prevent the neceſſity of exporting that money, which, if they could be thoroughly executed, would make money as plenty, and of as little value; I ſay, are not ſuch laws akin to thoſe Spaniſh edicts, follies of the ſame family?

Of the returns for foreign articles.

In fact, the produce of other countries can hardly be obtained, unleſs by fraud and rapine, without giving the produce of our land, or our induſtry, in exchange for them. If we have mines of gold and ſilver, gold and ſilver may then be called the produce of our land: if we have not, we can only fairly obtain thoſe metals by giving for them the produce of our land or induſtry. When we have them, they are then only that produce or induſtry in another ſhape; which we may give, if the trade requires it, and our other produce will not ſuit, in exchange for the produce of ſome other country that furniſhes what we have more occaſion for, or more deſire. When we have, to an inconvenient degree, parted with our gold and ſilver, our induſtry is ſtimulated afreſh to procure more; that, by its means, we may contrive to procure the ſame advantage.

Of reſtraints upon commerce in time of war.

When princes make war by prohibiting commerce, each may hurt himſelf as much as his enemy. Traders, who by their buſineſs are promoting the common good of mankind, as well as farmers and fiſhermen, who labour for the ſubſiſtence of all, ſhould never be interrupted or moleſted in their buſineſs, but enjoy the protection of all in time of war, as well as in time of peace.

This policy thoſe we are pleaſed to call barbarians have, in a great meaſure, adopted; for the trading ſubjects of any power with whom the Emperor of Morocco may be at war, are not liable to capture when within ſight of his land, going or coming; and have otherwiſe free liberty to trade and reſide in his dominions.

As a maritime power, we preſume it is not thought right, that Great Britain ſhould grant ſuch freedom, except partially; as in the caſe of war with France, when tobacco is allowed to be ſent thither under the ſanction of paſſports.

Exchanges in trade may be gainful to each party.

In tranſactions of trade, it is not to be ſuppoſed, that, like gaming, what one party gains the other muſt neceſſarily loſe. The gain to each may be equal. If A has more corn than he can conſume, but wants cattle, and B has more cattle, but wants corn, exchange is gain to each: hereby the common ſtock of comforts in life is increaſed.

Of paper-credit.

It is impoſſible for government to circumſcribe or fix the extent of paper-credit, which muſt of courſe fluctuate. Government may as well pretend to lay down rules for the operations, or the confidence, of every individual in the courſe of his trade. Any ſeeming temporary evil ariſing muſt naturally work its own cure.

A list of the persons chosen to represent the counties, cities, and parliament-towns of Great Britain, in the fifteenth parliament of the united kingdom, which was summoned to meet, at Westminster, Oct 31. 1780 [42.495]—the places numbered, and arranged alphabetically. [37. 202]

ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

Figures after the name of a place,—the number of voters.
r. annexed,—rechosen for the same place.
n annexed,—new member.
W. after the name of a place, Wales; C. Cinque-port.

ENGLAND.

1. *Abingdon, Berkshire.* 600
John Mayor r.
2. *Agmondesham, Bucks.* 130
William Drake r.
William Drake, jun. r.
3. *St Alban's, Hertf* 1000
William Charles Sloper n.
John Radcliffe r.
4. *Aldborough, in Suff* 80
Philip Champion Crespigney, King's Proctor n.
Martyn Fonnereau r.
5. *Aldborough, in York* 57
Sir Richard Sutton, Bt, a Lord of Treasury
Charles Mellish
6. *Andover, Hamp.* 24
Gen Sir John Griffin Griffin, K. B Colonel of 1st troop of Horse Grenadier Guards r.
Benj Lethieullier r.
7. *Anglesea county, W.*
Thomas James Vif Bulkeley r.
8. *Appley, Wilt* 100
Gen. Philip Honeywood, Governor of Hull, and Colonel of 4th horse r
William Lowther n.
9. *Arundel, Suff* 150
Sir Patrick Crawford, Kt n.
Thomas Fitzherbert n.
10. *Ashburton, Dev.* 200
Charles Boone r.
Robert Palk r.
11. *Aylesbury, Bucks* 430
Anthony Bacon r
Thomas Ord, register of the duchy court of Lancaster n.
12. *Banbury, Oxf* 19
Frederick Lord North, First Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire r.
13. *Barnstaple, Dev.* 326
John Cleveland, Accountant in the sixpenny Receipt office r.
Francis Basset n.
14. *Bath, Som.* 30
Abel Moysey, a Welsh judge r.
Hon. John Jefferies Pratt, Teller of the Exchequer n.
15. *Beaumaris, Angl. W.* 24
Sir Geo. Warren, K. B.
16. *Bedfordshire.*
John Earl of Upperossory, Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire r.
Hon St Andrew St John, n.
17. *Bedford town,* 1000
Sir William Wake, Bt r.
Sam Whitbread r.
18. *Bedwin, Wilts.* 80
Paul Methuen r.
Sir Meyrick Burrell, Bt
19 *Beralston, Devon.* 70
Lord Algernon Percy
Geo Lord Macartney n.
20. *Berkshire.*
John Elwes r.
Winchcomb Henry Hartley r.
21. *Berwick upon Tweed, Northumb.* 500
Sir John Hulley Delaval, Bt n.
Maj.-Gen Hon. John Vaughan, Colonel of 46th foot, and Governor of Berwick r
22 *Beverly, York* 1000
Sir James Pennyman, Bt r.
Evelyn Anderson, Lieut in 1st foot guards
23. *Bewdley, Worcest.* 24
William Henry Lord Westcote, a Lord of the Treasury r.
24 *Bishop's Castle, Shrop.* 100
William Clive r.
Henry Strachey, Storekeeper of the Ordnance r.
25. *Bletchingly, Surry.* 90
Sir Robert Clayton, Bt r.
John Henrick, Clerk of Ordnance Deliveries n.
26 *Bodmyn, Corn* 36
Geo. Hunt r.
William Masterman, Clerk of the Council, Register and Secretary of the duchy court of Lancaster, and surveyor of the woods north of Trent n.
27 *Boroughbridge, York* 65
Anthony Eyre r.
Charles Ambler, King's counsel, Solicitor to the Queen
28 *Bossiney, Cornw* 20
Hon. Henry Laws Luttrell, Colonel in the army, Lt Col. of 1st horse, and Adjutant-General in Ireland r.
Hon Charles Stuart, Lt-Col. of 26th foot r.
29. *Boston, Linc.* 200
Gen. Lord Robert Bertie, Colo of 2d troop of horse guards, and Governor of Duncannon fort r.
Humph. Sibthorpe r.
30 *Brackley, Northamp.* 33
John William Egerton, Major of 2d dragoons
Timothy Caswell, Deputy Paymaster General r.
31. *Bramber, Suff* 20
Thomas Thoroton r.
Sir Henry Gough, Bt r.
32. *Brecon county, W.*
Charles Morgan, Lord-Lieutenant of Breconshire r.
33. *Brecon town, W.*
Sir Charles Gould, Kt, Judge-Advocate General of the army r.
34. *Bridgenorth, Shrop.* 700
Thomas Whitmore r.
Hugh Pigot, Vice-Admiral of the White r.
35. *Bridgewater, Som.* 300
Benj Allen r
Hon. Anne Poulett r.
36 *Bridport, Dorf.* 400
Richard Beckford n.
Thomas Scott n.
37. *Bristol city, Som.* 5000
Matthew Brickdale n
Sir Henry Lippincott, Bt n.
38. *Buckinghamshire.*
Ralph Earl Verney r.
Thomas Grenville r.
39 *Buckingham town.* 13
James Grenville r.
Richard Aldworth Neville
40 *Callington or Kellington, Cornw.* 100
William Morthead n.
George Stratton r.
41. *Calne, Wiltshire.* 34
John Dunning, Recorder of Bristol r.
Rt Hon. Isaac Barré r.
42 *Cambridgeshire.*
Lord Robert Manners, Captain

tain in the navy n.
Hon. Philip Yorke n.
43. *Cambridge Univerſity* 340
Hon John Townſhend n.
James Mansfield, Solicitor-General r.
44. *Cambridge town* 300
James Worwood Adeane, Aid-de-camp to the King, and Lieutenant-Colonel 1ſt troop of horſe grenadier guards n.
Benjamin Keene r.
45. *Camelford, Cornw.* 19
James Macpherſon, Clerk of the Council, Secretary and Regiſter of the Province of Weſt Florida n.
John Pardoe, jun. n.
46. *Canterbury city, Kent.* 1000
George Gipps n.
Charles Robinſon n.
47. *Cardiff town, Glam W* 1000
Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bt r.
48. *Cardiganſhire W.*
Wilmot Earl of Lifburne, Lord-Lieutenant of Cardiganſhire, and a Lord of the Admiralty r.
49. *Cardigan town, W.* 1300
John Campbell, Governor of Milfordhaven
50. *Carliſle, Cumb.* 500
Charles Earl of Surrey n.
William Lowther n.
51. *Carmarthenſhire. W.*
John Vaughan, Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthenſhire r.
52. *Carmarthen town W* 150
George Philips n.
53. *Carnarvonſhire. W.*
John Parry n.
54. *Carnarvon town. W.*
Glynn Wynn r.
55. *Caſtleriſing, Norf.* 50
Robert Monckton r.
John Chetwynd Talbot r.
56. *Cheſhire.*
John Crew r.
Sir Robert Salufbury Cotton, Bt r.
57. *Cheſter city* 1000
Thomas Grofvenor r.
Richard Wilbraham Bootle r.
58. *Chicheſter city Suſſ.* 500
Lt-Gen Hon. William Keppel, Colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons r.
Thomas Steele n.
59. *Chippenham, Wilts* 150
Henry Hawkins
Giles Hooton n.
60. *Chriſtchurch, Hamp* 70
James Harris, Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen r.
Sir James Harris, K. B. Envoy to Ruſſia n.
61. *Cirencester, Glouc.* 700
James Whitſhed r.
Samuel Blackwell r.
62. *Clitheroe, Lanc.* 90
John Parker n.
Thomas Liſter r.
63. *Cockermouth, Camb.* 200
John Lowther n.
John Baines Garforth n.
64. *Colcheſter, Eſſex* 1400
Sir Robert Smyth, Bt n.
Iſaac Martin Rebow r.
65. *Corfe-caſtle, Dorſ.* 140
John Bond r.
Henry Banks n.
66. *Cornwall county.*
Sir William Lemon, Bt r.
Edward Elliot r.
67. *Coventry city, War.* 2500
No election made.
68. *Cricklade, Wilts.* 150
Paul Benfield n.
John Macpherſon r.
69. *Cumberland county.*
Sir James Lowther, Bt, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum for Cumberland and Weſtmoreland r.
Henry Fletcher r.
70. *Cliſton, Dartmouth, Harbacſs, Dev.* 98
Richard Lord Viſcount Howe Vice-Admiral of the Red r.
Arthur Holdſworth, Governor of Dartmouth n.
71. *Denbighſhire, W.*
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bt, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Merionethſhire r.
72. *Denbigh town. W* 500
Richard Myddelton r.
73. *Derbyſhire*
Lord Richard Cavendiſh
Hon Nathaniel Curzon r.
74. *Derby town.* 700
Lord George Hen. Cavendiſh
Henry Cobe n.
75. *Devizes, Wilts.* 50
Charles Garth r.
Sir James Tylney Long, Bt
76. *Devonſhire.*
John Parker r.
John Rolle r.
77. *Dorſetſhire.*
Humph. Sturt r.
Hon George Pitt r.
78. *Dorcheſter. Dorſ.* 400
Hon Lionel Damer n.
William Ewer r.
79. *Dover, Kent, C.* 700
John Henniker r.
John Trevanion r.
80. *Downton, Wilts* 60
Hon Henry Seymour Conway, Clerk of the Hannaper in Ireland, and Conſtable of Dublin Caſtle
Robert Shaftoe r.
81. *Droitwich, Worc.* 40
Hon Andrew Foley r.
Edward Winnington r.
82. *Dunwich, Suff* 40
Sir Gerrard William Van Neck, Bt r.
Barre Barre r.
83. *Durham county.*
Sir Thomas Clavering, Bt r.
Sir John Eden, Bt r.
84. *Durham city* 1200
Lt-Gen John Lambton, Colonel of 68th foot r.
John Tempeſt r.
85. *Eaſtlow, Cornw.* 49
John Buller, a Lord of the Treaſury, Controller of the Mint, and Auditor of the duchy of Cornwall r.
William Graves, a Maſter in Chancery r.
86. *St Edmundſbury, Suff* 37
Sir Charles Davers, Bt r.
Rt Hon. Gen. Hen. Seymour Conway, Colonel of Royal regiment of Horſe Guards, and Governor of Jerſey r.
87. *Eſſex county.*
John Luther r.
Thomas Barney Brampſton r.
88. *Eveſham, Worc.* 600
Sir John Ruthout, Bt r.
Charles William Boughton Rouſe
89. *Exeter city, Dev.* 1500
Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bt r.
John Baring r.
90. *Eye, Suff.* 200
Maj.-Gen Richard Burton Phillipſon Colonel of 20th dragoons r.
Arnoldus Jones Skelton n.
91. *Flintſhire, W.*
Sir Roger Moſtyn, Bt, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Flintſhire r.
92. *Flint town, W.* 1000
Watkin Williams r.
93. *Fowey, Cornw* 63
Philip Rafhleigh r.
Molyneux Lord Shuldham, Vice-Admiral of the White r.
94. *Gatton, Sur.* 20
William Lord Newhaven
Robert Mayne r.

95 *St Germains, Cornw.* 50
Edward James Elliot n.
Dudley Long n
96 *Glamorganshire, W.*
Charles Edwin n.
97 *Gloucestershire.*
Sir William Guise, Bt r.
William Bromley Chester r.
98 *Gloucester city.* 2000
Charles Barrow r.
John Webb n.
99 *Grampound, Cornw.* 59
Thomas Lucas n
Sir John Ramsden, Bt n.
100 *Grantham, Linc.* 350
Lord George Sutton r
Francis Cockayne Cust, King's Counsel, and Counsel to the Admiralty
101 *Grimsby, Linc.* 80
John Harrison n.
Francis Eyre n.
102 *East Grinstead, Suss.* 36
Lord George Germain, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and Clerk of the Council in Ireland r.
Lt Gen. Sir John Irwine, K B Colonel of 3d horse, and Commander in Chief in Ireland r.
103 *Guildford, Sur.* 500
Rt Hon Sir Fletcher Norton, Kt, late Speaker, Chief Justice in Eyre South of Trent r.
George Onslow, Out Ranger of Windsor Forest r.
104 *Harwich, Essex* 31
John Robinson, Joint Secretary to the Treasury r.
Hon Geo. Aug. North, Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Controller and Secretary to the Queen r.
105 *Haslemere, Sur.* 60
Sir James Lowther, Bt
Edward Norton n.
106 *Hastings, Suss. C* 200
Henry Viscount Palmerston, a Lord of the Treasury r.
John Ord, Attorney General to the duchy court of Lancaster, and Chairman of the Committee of ways and means
107 *Haverford-West, Pemb. W.* 500
William Lord Kensington r.
108 *Helston, Cornw.* 70
Ph. Yorke r.
Jocelyn Dean n. } Double
Tho. Lord Hyde } return
Will. Evelyn n. }
109 *Herefordshire*
Rt Hon. Thomas Harley r.
Sir Geo Cornwall, Bt r.
110 *Hereford city.* 120
Sir Richard Symons, Bt r.
John Scudamore r.
111 *Hertfordshire.*
William Plumer r.
Thomas Halsey r.
112 *Hertford town* 700
Thomas Dimsdale, a Baron of the Russian Empire n.
William Baker
113 *Heydon, York.* 150
Christopher Atkinson n.
William Chaytor
114 *Heytesbury, Wilts* 50
Gen William A'Court Ashe, Colonel of 11th foot r.
Rt Hon. William Eden
115 *Higham, Ferrers, Northamp.* 100
Frederick Montagu r.
116 *Hindon, Wilts* 200
Lloyd Kenyon, King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of Chester n.
Nathaniel William Wraxal.
117 *Honiton, Dev.* 450
Sir George Yonge, Bt r.
Alexander Macleod n.
118 *Horsham, Suss* 60
James Wallace Attorney, General, King's Serjeant in the duchy court of Lancaster, and Attorney General and Serjeant of the counties Palatine of Durham and Lancaster r.
George Lord Viscount Lewisham
119 *Huntingdonshire.*
Peter Earl Ludlow r.
John Lord Viscount Hinchinbrook, Vice Chamberlain to the King r.
120 *Huntingdon town.* 200
Sir George Wombwell, Bt r
Con John Lord Mulgrave, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Captain in the Navy r.
121 *Hythe, Kent, C* 50
William Evelyn, Captain of Sandown castle r.
Sir Charles Farnaby, Bt r.
122 *Ilchester, Som.* 100
Peregrine Cust
Samuel Smith, jun. n.
123 *Ipswich, Suff.* 600
Thomas Staunton r.
William Wollaston r.
124 *St Ives, Cornw.* 183
William Pread n.
Abel Smith n.
125 *Kent county.*
Hon. Charles Marsham r.
Filmer Honeywood
126 *King's Lynn, Norf.* 600
Hon. Thomas Walpole r.
Crisp Molineux r.
127 *Kingston upon Hull, York.* 1090
Gen. Lord Robert Manners, Colonel of 3d Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Hull r.
William Wilberforce n.
128 *Knaresburgh, York.* 650
Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, Captain in the Navy, and Colonel of Marines r.
William Lord Viscount Duncannon n.
129 *Lancashire*
Sir Thomas Egerton, Bt r.
Thomas Stanley r.
130 *Lancaster town.* 1000
Wilton Braddyll n
Abraham Rawlinson n.
131 *Launceston, Cornw.* 20
James Lord Viscount Cranburn, now a Peer
Thomas Bowlby, Commissary-General of Musters n.
132 *Leicestershire.*
William Pochin n.
John Peach Hungerford r.
133 *Leicester town.* 1250
Hon Booth Grey r.
John Barker r.
134 *Leominst. Heref.* 400
John Lord Viscount Bateman r.
Richard Payne Knight, Esqn.
135 *Leskard, Cornw.* 1000
Samuel Salt r.
Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache
136 *Lestwithiel, Cornw.* 24
Hon. John St John, Surveyor-General of the Crown Lands
Hon Thomas de Grey, a Lord of Trade, and Controller of the First Fruits and Tenths
137 *Lewes, Suss.* 400
Hon. Henry Pelham, Lieutenant in 1st foot guards n.
Thomas Kempe n
138 *Lincolnshire.*
Charles Anderson Pelham r.
Sir John Thorold, Bt r.
139 *Lincoln city.* 1100
Sir Thomas Clarges, Bt n.
Robert Vyner r.
140 *Litchfield city, Staff.* 600
George Anson r.
Thomas Gilbert, Controller of the Wardrobe, and Paymaster

maſter of the widows of Sea Officers penſion r.

141. *Liverpool, Lanc.* 1200
Rowland Gaſcoyne jun. n.
Henry Rawlinſon n.

142 *London, Middl.* 8000
George Hayley
John Kirkman n. ſince dead
Frederick Bull
Nathaniel Newenham n.

143 *Ludlow, Shrop.* 500
Edward Lord Clive r.
Frederick Cornwall

144 *Lugerſhall, Wilts.* 50
Penſion on Lord Milbourne r.
Geo. Aug. Selwyn, Paymaſter of the Board of Works, Surveyor of the Mint, and Regiſter of the court of Chancery in Barbadoes

145 *Lyme Regis, Dorſ.* 50
Hon. Hen. Fane
Dav. Robert Mitchell n.
Lionel Darel, junior n.
Hen. Hartford n. } Doubtful.

146 *Lymington, Hamp.* 80
Harry Burrard n.
Thomas Dummer

147. *Maidſtone, Kent.* 650
Clement Taylor n.
Sir Horace Mann, Kt. r.

148. *Malden, Eſſex.*
John Strutt r.
Elijah Harvey r.

149 *Malmſbury, Wilts.* 13
Arthur Lord Viſcount Fairford
Geo. Lord Viſcount Lewiſham

150. *Malton, York.* 100
Sayle Finch r.
William Weddell r.

151. *Marlborough, Wilts.* 21
James Earl of Courtown, a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales n.
William Woodley n.

152. *Marlow, Bucks.* 216
William Clayton r.
Sir John Barlace Warren, Bt. Maſter and Commander in the Navy r.

153. *St. Mawe's, Cornw.* 31
Robert Earl Nugent, Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland r.
Hugh Boſcawen r.
Melcombe Regis. See *Weymouth*

154. *Merionethſhire, W.*
Evan Vaughan Lloyd r.

155. *St. Michael's, Cornw.* 26
Hon. William Hanger
Francis Hale r.

156. *Midhurſt, Suſſ.*
Hon. John St. John
Henry Drummond

157. *Middleſex.*
John Wilkes r.
George Byng

158 *Milborn Port, Som.* 90
Thomas Hutchins Medlycott n.
John Townſon n.

159 *Minehead, Som.* 160
John Fownes Luttrell r.
Francis Fownes Luttrell n.

160 *Monmouthſhire.*
John Hanbury r.
John Morgan r.

161 *Monmouth town.* 800
Sir John Stepney, Bt. Envoy-Extraordinary to the court of Dreſden r.

162. *Morpeth, Northumb.* 200
Peter Delmé r.
Anth. Storer

163. *Montgomeryſhire, W.*
Wm. Moſtyn Owen r.

164. *Montgomery, W.* 80
Whitehead Keene, Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works, and Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain r.

165. *Newark, Not.* 800
Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. Colonel of 7th dragoons, Governor of Limerick, and Commander in Chief in N. America r.
George Sutton r.

166 *Newcaſtle under Line, Staff.* 500
Arch. M'Donald, King's Counſel, and a Welch Judge
Geo. Lord Viſcount Trentham r.

167 *Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Northumb.* 2500
Sir Mathew White Ridley, Bt. r.
Andrew Robinſon Bowes n.

168 *Newport, Cornw.* 62
James Lord Viſcount Maitland n.
John Cophill n.

169 *Newport, Hamp.* 24
Hon. John St. John, Surveyor-General of the Crown-lands
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Worſley, Bt. Comptroller of the Houſehold, and Governor of the iſle of Wight r.

170 *Newton, Lanc.* 60
Thomas Leigh n.
Thomas Davenport n.

171. *Newton, Hamp.* 12
John Barrington n.
Edward Meux Worſley r.

172 *Norfolk*
Sir Edward Aſtley, Bt. r.
Thomas Wenman Coke r.

173. *Northallerton, York.* 180
Daniel Lafcelles r.
Henry Peirſe r.

174. *Northamptonſhire.*
Lucy Knightley r.
Thomas Powys r.

175. *Northampton town.* 800
Geo. John Lord Viſcount Althorpe n.
Geo. Rodney, Lieutenant in 3d foot-guards n.

176 *Northumberland.*
Lord Algernon Percy r.
Sir William Middleton, Bt. r.

177 *Norwich city, Norf.* 300
Sir Harbord Harbord, Bt. r.
Edward Bacon r.

178 *Nottinghamſhire.*
Lord Edward Charles Bentinck r.
Charles Medows r.

179. *Nottingham town.* 1800
Daniel Parker Coke
Robert Smith r.

180 *Okehampton, Dev.* 400
Richard Vernon, Clerk to the board of Green Cloth r.
Humph. Minchin r.

181. *Orford, Suff.* 80
Francis Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, Colleger of the Houſehold r.
Lt-Col. Hon. Robert Seymour Conway, Captain in 1ſt foot-guards r.

182. *Oxfordſhire.*
Lord Charles Spencer, Treaſurer of the Chamber r.
Philip Lord Viſcount Wenman r.

183 *Oxford univerſity.* 450
Sir William Dolben, Bt. n.
Francis Page r.

184 *Oxford city* 700
Lord Robert Spencer, a Lord of Trade r.
Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Captain in the Navy r.

185 *Pembrokeſhire, W.*
Hugh Owen, Lord-Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Pembrokeſhire r.

186 *Pembroke town, W.* 500
Hugh Owen r.

187 *Penryn, Cornw.* 140
Sir Francis Baſſet, Bt. n.
John Rogers

188 *Peterborough city, Northamp.* 200
James Phipps n.
Richard Benyon r.

189 *Petersfield, Hamp.* 150
William Jollife r.
Thomas Samuel Jollife n.

190.

190. *Plymouth, Dev.* 500
Geo. Darby, Vice-Admiral of the White n.
Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bt, r.
191. *Plympton, Dev.* 200
James Lord Viscount Cranburn, now a Peer
Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. Clerk of the board of Green Cloth
192. *Pontefract, York.* 150
Robert Lord Viscount Galway n.
William Needham
193. *Poole, Dorf.* 100
Joseph Gulston n
William Morton Pitt n.
194. *Portsmouth, Hamp.* 46
Sir William Gordon, K. B. Clerk of the board of Green Cloth r.
Lt-Gen. Hon. Robert Monckton, Colonel of 17th foot, and Governor of Portsmouth r.
195. *Preston, Lanc.* 600
Lt-Gen. John Burgoyne r.
Sir Henry Hoghton, Bt, r.
196. *Queenborough Kent.* 70
Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, &c. r.
Sir Walter Rawlinson, Kt, r.
197. *Radnor county, W.*
Thomas Johnes r.
198. *New Radnor, W.* 600
Edward Lewis } Double
John Lewis n. } return
199. *Reading, Berk.* 560
John Dodd r.
Francis Annesley r.
200. *East Retford, Not.* 150
Wharton Amcotts n.
Lord John Pelham Clinton, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales r.
201. *Richmond, York.* 270
Rt-Hon. Sir Laurence Dundas, Bt
Most Noble James Marquis of Graham n.
202. *Rippon, York.* 200
William Aiflabie, Auditor of the Imprest r.
Hon. Frederick Robinson n.
203. *Rochester, Kent* 800
George Finch Hatton r.
Robert Gregory r.
204. *New Romney, Kent, C.* 32
Sir Edward Deering, Bt, r.
Richard Jackson, King's Counsel, and Counsel to the Board of Trade r.

205. *Rutlandshire.*
Thomas Noel r.
Geo. Bridges Brudenell, Clerk of the board of Green Cloth r.
206. *Rye, Suff. C* 100
William Dickenson r.
Hon. Thomas Onslow r.
207. *Rygate, Sur.* 200
Hon. John Yorke, Clerk of the Crown, &c. r.
Sir Charles Cocks, Bt, Clerk of the Ordnance r.
208. *Saltash, Cornw.* 28
Sir Grey Cooper, Bt, Secretary to the Treasury r.
Rt-Hon Charles Jenkinson, Secretary at War, and Clerk of the Pells in Ireland
209. *Sandwich, Kent, C.* 300
Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty r.
Sir Richard Sutton, Bt, a Lord of the Treasury, and Counsel to the board of Ordnance
210. *New Sarum, Wilts.* 56
William Huffey r.
Hon. William Henry Bouverie r.
211. *Old Sarum, Wilts.* 7
Thomas Pitt r.
Pinckney Wilkinson r.
212. *Scarborough, York.* 44
George Earl of Tyrconnel r.
Hon Charles Phipps, Captain in the Navy r.
213 *Seaford, Suff. C.* 50
John Durand
John Robinson
214. *Shaftsborough, Dorf.* 300
Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bt, n.
Francis Sykes n
215 *Shoreham, Suff* 1500
Sir Cecil Bishop, Bt, n.
John Peachy
216. *Shrewsbury, Shrop.* 500
William Pulteney r.
Sir Charlton Leighton, Bt, n.
217 *Shropshire, or Salop.*
Richard Hill n.
Noel Hill r.
218. *Somersetshire.*
Richard Hippesley Coxe r.
Sir John Trevelyon, Bt
219. *Southampton county.*
Robert Thistlethayte n.
Jervoice Clerk Jervoice r.
220. *Southampton town.* 400
Hans Sloane
John Fuller r.
221. *Southwark, Sur.* 1500
Sir Richard Hotham, Kt, n.
Nath. Polhill r.

222. *Staffordshire.*
Geo. Lord Viscount Lewisham
Col Sir John Wrottesley, Bt, 3d Major of 1st foot-guards r.
223 *Stafford town* 400
Hon. Ed. Monckton n.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan n.
224 *Stamford, Linc.* 500
Gen Sir George Howard, K. B. Colonel of 7th dragoons, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital r.
Henry Cecil r.
225. *Steyning, Suff.* 80
Sir Thomas Geo. Skipwith, Bt
Filmer Honeywood r.
226 *Stockbridge, Hamp.* 70
Hon. John Luttrell, Captain in the Navy n.
Hon. James Luttrell, Lieutenant in the Navy r.
227. *Sudbury, Suff.* 500
Sir Patrick Blake, Bt, r.
Philip Champion Crespigney, King's Proctor, n.
228. *Suffolk county.*
Sir Charles Thomas Bunbury, Bt, r.
Sir John Rous, Bt, n.
229. *Surry county.*
Hon Aug. Keppel, Admiral of the Blue
Sir Joseph Mawbey r.
230 *Sussex county.*
Lt-Gen Lord Geo. Hen. Lenox, Colonel of 25th foot r.
Hon. Thomas Pelham n.
231. *Tamworth, Staff* 250
John Courtney, Secretary to the Master-General of the Ordnance n.
Anth. Chamier, one of the Under Secretaries of State r.
232. *Tavistock, Dev.* 110
Rt Hon. Richard Rigby, Paymaster-General, and Master of the Rolls in Ireland r.
Lt-Col. Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Captain in 1st foot-guards r.
233. *Taunton, Som.* 500
John Roberts n.
John Halliday r.
234. *Tewksbury, Glouc.* 500
Sir William Codrington, Bt, r.
James Martin r.
235. *Thetford, Norf.* 31
Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, Curitor of the Court of Chancery in Ireland r.
Richard Hopkins

236. *Thirske,*

236. *Thirſke, York.* 45
Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne, Bt, n.
Beilby Thompſon
237. *Tiverton, Dev.* 26
Sir John Duntze, Bt, r.
John Eardley Wilmot r.
238. *Tintreſs, Dev.* 117
Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bt, r.
Launcelot Browne n.
239. *Tregony, Cornw.* 100
John Stephenton
John Dawes n.
240. *Truro, Cornw.* 26
Bamber Gaſcoyne, a Lord of the Admiralty r.
Hen. Roſewarne, Vice-Warden of the Stanneries n.
241. *Wallingford, Berks.* 150
John Aubrey
Chaloner Archedeene r.
242. *Wareham, Dorſ.* 150
John Boyd n.
Thomas Farrer n.
243 *Warwickſhire.*
Sir Geo. Aug. Will. Shuckburgh, Bt, n.
Sir Robert Lawley, Bt, n.
244. *Warwick town.* 500
Hon. Charles Greville, a Lord of the Admiralty r.
Robert Ladbroke n.
245 *Wells, Som.* 500
Clement Tudway r.
Robert Child r
246 *Wendover, Buck.* 160
Richard Smith n
John Manſell Smith n.
247 *Wenlock, Shrop.* 100
Sir Henry Bridgman, Bt, r.
Thomas Whitmore
248. *Weobly, Heref.* 88
John St Leger Douglas r.
Andrew Baynton r
249 *Weſtbury, Wilts.* 50
John Whatley Gardiner
Samuel Peſtwick r
250. *Weſtlow, Cornw.* 53
Sir William James, Bt, r.
John Buller
251 *Weſtminſter, Middl.* 12000
Sir Geo. B. Rodney, Bt. and K. B. Admiral of the White, and Rear-Admiral of Great Britain n.
Hon. Charles James Fox
252 *Weſtmoreland county.*
Sir Michael Le Fleming, Bt, r.
James Lowther r.
253. 254 *Weymouth and Melcomb Regis.* 400
Rt. Hon. Welb. Ellis, Treaſurer of the Navy, r.
William Chaffin Grove r.
John Purling r.
Warren Liſle n.
255 *Whitchurch, Hamp.* 70
Geo. Lord Viſcount Midleton r.
Rt Hon. Thomas Townſhend r.
256. *Wigan, Lanc.* 200
Hon. Horatio Walpole n.
Hen. Sampſon Bridgman r.
257 *Wilton, Wilts* 80
Geo. Lord Herbert, Captain in 1ſt dragoons
Rt Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, Chancellor of Exchequer in Ireland
258 *Wiltſhire.*
Charles Penruddock r.
Ambroſe Goddart r.
259. *Winchelſea, Suſſ. C.* 40
Rt Hon. Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Speaker, and Chief Juſtice in Eyre North of Trent r.
John Neſbitt n
260. *Winchęſter, Hamp.* 50
Henry Penton, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Letter-Carrier to his Majeſty r.
Lovell Stanhope, Clerk of the board of Green Cloth r.
261. *Windſor, Berks.* 300
Penyſton Portlock Powney, Verdurer of Windſor Foreſt n.
Hon. John Montague r.
262 *Woodſtock, Oxf.* 400
Rt Hon. William Eden, a Lord of Trade, and Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland r.
George Lord Viſcount Parker, a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales r.
263. *Worceſterſhire.*
Hon. Edward Foley r.
William Lygon r.
264. *Worceſter city* 2000
Hon. William Ward n.
Thomas Bates Rous r.
265 *Wotton Baſſet, Wilts.* 150
Hon. Maj.-Gen. Henry St John, Colonel of 36th foot, and Groom of the Bedchamber to the King r.
Wm Strahan, Joint Printer to his Majeſty
266 *Cirpping, Weycomb, Bucks.* 170
Robert Waller
Charles Lord Viſcount Mahon n.
267. *Yarmouth, Norf.* 500
Rt Hon. Charles Townſhend, Vice-Treaſurer of Ireland r.
Hon. Richard Walpole r
268 *Yarmouth, Hamp.* 50
Edward Morant
Edward Ruſhworth, n.
269. *Yorkſhire.*
Sir George Savile, Bt, r.
Henry Duncombe n.
270 *York city.* 1500
Lord John Cavendiſh r.
Charles Turner r.

SCOTLAND.

271 *Aberdeenſhire.*
Alexander Garden r.
272 *Airſhire.*
Hugh Montgomery, Major of Weſt Fencible regiment, n.
273. *Argyleſhire.*
Rt Hon. Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Regiſter, and Colonel of Weſt Fencibles
274. *Bnffſhire.*
James Earl Fife r.
275. *Berwickſhire.*
Hugh Scot n.
276 *Buteſhire and Caithneſs.*
John Sinclair n.
277. *Clackmannan and Kinroſs ſhires.*
George Graham n.
278 *Dumbartonſhire.*
Rt Hon Lord Frederick Campbell
279. *Dumfrieſsſhire.*
Sir Robert Laurie, Bt, Lt-Colonel of 16th dragoons r.
280 *Edinburghſhire.*
Henry Dundas, Lord Advocate, and Keeper of the Signet r.
281. *Elginſhire.*
Lord William Gordon, Lt-Colonel of North Fencibles, and Deputy Ranger of St James's and Hyde parks r.
282. *Fifeſhire.*
Maj.-Gen. Robert Skene n.
283 *Forfarſhire.*
Gen William Earl Panmure, Colonel of 2d dragoons r.
284. *Haddingtonſhire.*
Hew Dalrymple n.
285. *Inverneſsſhire.*
Lt-Gen Simon Fraſer, Colonel of 71ſt foot r
286 *Kincardineſhire.*
Lt-Gen. Lord Adam Gordon, Colonel of 26th foot, and Governor of Linmouth caſtle r.
287 *Kircudbright ſtewartry.*
Peter Johnſtone n.
288. *La-*

288 *Lanerkſhire.*
Andrew Stuart, a Lord of Trade r.
289 *Linlithgowſhire.*
Sir William Auguſtus Cunningham, Bt, Clerk of the board of Green Cloth, r.
290 *Nairnſhire and Cromerty.*
George Roſs n.
291 *Orkney and Zetland ſtewartry.*
Robert Baikie n
292 *Peebleſſhire.*
Alexander Murray, Solicitor-General for Scotland n.
293 *Perthſhire.*
Hon James Murray, Colonel of 77h foot, and Governor of Fort William r.
294 *Renfrewſhire.*
John Shaw Stewart n.
295 *Roſsſhire*
Lord Macleod, Colonel of 73d foot, n
296 *Roxburghſhire.*
Sir Gilbert Elliot. Bt, r.
297 *Selkirkſhire.*
John Pringle r.
298. *Stirlingſhire.*
Thomas Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel of Lord Faucon-berg's fencible regiment r.
299 *Sutherlandſhire.*
Hon. James Wemyſs, Lieutenant in the Navy, r.
300 *Wigtonſhire.*
Hon. Keith Stewart, Captain in the Navy r
301. *City of Edinburgh,*
William Miller n
302. *Kirkwall, Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain*
Charles Roſs, Colonel of 72d foot n.
303 *Fortroſe, Inverneſs, Nairn, and Forres.*
Sir Hector Monro, K B. r.
304 *Elgin, Cullen, Banff, Inverury and Kintore.*
Maj.-Gen. Staats Long Morris, Colonel of 61ſt foot r.
305 *Aberdeen, Inverbervy, Montroſe, Aberbrothock, and Brechin*
Adam Drummond r.
306 *Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Couper, and St Andrew's.*
George Dempſter, Secretary to the Order of the Thiſtle r.
307 *Crail, Kilrennie, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Anſtruther-Weſter, and Pittenweem.*
Sir John Anſtruther, Bt, n.
308. *Dyſart, Kirkaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntiſland.*
John Henderſon
309. *Inverkeithing, Dunfermline, Queensferry, Culroſs, and Stirling*
James Campbell, Major of Weſt Fencibles n.
310 *Glaſgow, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Dumbarton.*
John Crawford, Chamberlain of Fife
311 *Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh.*
Francis Charteris r.
312. *Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanerk.*
Sir James Cockburn, Bt, r.
313. *Dumfries, Sanquhar, Annan, Lochmaben, and Kirkcudbright.*
Sir Robert Herries, Kt, n.
314 *Wigton, New-Galloway, Stranraer, and Whitehorn.*
William Adam, Paymaſter to the board of Ordnance
315. *Air, Irvine, Rotheſay, Campbelltown, and Inverary.*
Sir Archibald Edmonſtone Bt

POETRY.

Hudibraſtic epiſtle to Col. TARLETON.

WHoever taught you firſt to fight,
I like their mode, and think it right;
But am convinc'd your better rules
Were never learn'd in modern ſchools,
Becauſe your mind you cannot bring
To what is call'd *manœuvre*-ing;
But I can tell you for your comfort,
Altho' you'll never ſhew your bum fo'rt,
Nor turn your back on certain glory,
As H——e and K——l did before ye;
Applauſes due we ne'er ſhall pay,
Unleſs you'll fight to run away.
You ſure muſt know, or elſe I'll teach ye,
(Attend me here, Sir, I beſeech ye),
That none are prais'd our foes for banging,
But only ſuch as merit hanging;
And therefore you are much to blame
For thinking you'll acquire great fame;
Becauſe, when cowards make a tuſs,
True valour muſt be infamous
Fighting was once a Britiſh paſſion,
But moſt things change—and ſo does faſhion;
Inſtead of ſky rockets pierc'd the ſkies,
For foes diſtreſs'd, and victories;
But now our windows blaze from far,
To ſhew our foes triumphant are;
Make a retreat, or make a fight on't,
Our politicians ſtill make light on't.
Sir, if you wiſh for reputation,
Do all you can to hurt the nation;
Alarm your foes with fifes and drumming,
And let them know that you are coming;
The man is always prais'd who flies 'em,
You'll ſure be d—d if you ſurpriſe 'em.
Whether you fight on ſea or *dry* land,
Obſerve Sir William at Long iſland;
Ne'er force their lines, nor think of beating,
Nor e'er prevent them from retreating.
From K——l prudent maxims borrow,
And trim 'em *handſomely*—to-morrow.
Oppoſe your conſcience and conviction,
And men will praiſe for contradiction.
But if you imitate the Swede *,
Or fight pell-mell like Diomede,
Purſue your foes, and never mind 'em,
And rout 'em wherefoe'er you find 'em;
For ſenſate you'll afford an handle,
And will be curs'd, bell, book, and candle.

T. R.

* *Charles XII.*

PRO-

PROLOGUE to the WORLD AS IT GOES.

Written by R. J. GOODENOUGH, *Eſq;*

Spoken by Mr LEE LEWES.

IN each varied claſs and degree of mankind,
From the rough ſturdy clown to the coxcomb refin'd;
From the ſtrait ſtring of carrots to locks nicely curl'd,
All alike are ambitious of ſeeing the World.
What is ſeeing the World? — 'tis the pleaſure of viewing
Juſt ſomewhat beyond what we daily are doing;
Some trifling addition of novelty proving,
A circle juſt wider than that which we move in.
When Hodge mounts old Dobbin, and, prim'd with good ale,
To the neighbouring town drives his cattle for ſale,
His importance extends with th'extent of his care,
And he fancies he ſees *all the world* at the fair.
The journey repeated, he holds his head higher,
Now ſee him to London's great city aſpire. —
"Zooks! this is the World!—Plague o' ſkittles and bowls —
The World is the Monument, Wax-work, and Powls"
A ſerjeant ſurveys him —"Your hand, my fine fellow!
For love of bright Honour, let's drink till we're mellow;
Serve with us, my brave lad; you'll eclipſe Alexander;
And the World will behold you a greater commander."
"*The World!*" —honeſt Hodge to reſiſt has no pow'r —
So he's ſhot at and flogg'd for a farthing an hour.
The Fribble, at Paris inſtructed to dance,
Takes the *Ton* of the world from the caper of France;
While he who to Rome has e'er ventur'd to go,
Swears, nought of the World the dull Vandal can know,
Who never has kiſs'd — Old Infallible's toe.
To-night, with permiſſion, we fondly preſume
To exhibit the World — all in this little room.
We mean not maps, views, plans, and buildings, to gaze on;
No—thoſe you may ſee in our Harlequin Maſon;
But the true microcoſm, the ſmall world of the heart,
Where Nature's the ground, tho' the ſurface is Art;
You'll ſee what you'll ſee — and, if I may adviſe,
Be pleas'd where you can, and to faults ſhut your eyes
Let no needleſs troubles diſturb your repoſe,
But complacently ſmile on the *World as it goes.*

EPILOGUE to the WORLD AS IT GOES.

Enter Miſs YOUNGE, *brandiſhing a cane.*

WHO is it murmurs there? be ſtill, I ſay!
What bullies operas, ſure may tame a play!—
O, are you quiet now?—we'll throw our cane away
Well—who's the dupe this ev'ning, I or you?
You're charm'd, they ſay — to ſleep—Can that be true?
Can I have caught you napping? let me peep—
French in our *works*, and Engliſhmen aſleep!
Yes—Jerſey centinels here nodding ſit,
There Woodfall, the Lieutenant-Governor of the pit,
What—at a female play your naps to take!
Wants woman arts to keep you men awake?
A female play—ih damn it! the Devil take her!
To let a huſband be a miſchief-maker; [dam
A bearded poet ne'er had made that brute
Snatch in the inſtant the forbidden fruit.
No Charles had then ſpoil'd ſport. No prudith ma-
Had 'lopp'd the garden ſcene, nor baniſh'd father Adam.
Beſides, ſhe's miſs'd a joke. We all have heard,
That D'Eon with the veil conceals her beard.
The Chevalier, had ſhe been made a nun
In the ſame convent, might have ſhown ſome fun,
That thought had pleas'd you beaux and critics well,
That ſtratagem had not diſgrac'd a belle,
That unexpected ſtroke——

PROMPTER.

"Miſs Younge! Miſs Younge!"

Miſs YOUNGE.

Hah!—who the deuce can that be?—hold your tongue!

PROMPTER.

"The ſwooning author's almoſt dead with fear!"

Miſs YOUNGE.

Up with the curtain then, and let 'em ſee her,
A fainting bard will have a fine effect.—
They wait your ſentence, Sirs, with all reſpect.
Come, critics of the jury, muſt we ſwing?
Has war been levied 'gainſt the drama's King;
Deſerve we death, damnation for our *plot?*
Guilty of treaſon 'gainſt the ſtage, or not?
Who ſees ſuch treaſon here, without ſome grudge,
Ey —— that man's a ruffian, not a judge!
—Not guilty! For a farthing I'll inſure her;
Mercy will always mark a Britiſh juror.
I thought ſo—Sirs, your verdict is not wrong;
Here you may mob it, forty thouſand ſtrong.
[*Going off the ſtage, and returning.*
Your hands have ſtamp'd to-night with laſting fame.
Our author bids me add a third great name.
The god-like trio runs, ſhe'd have you know it,
The King of Pruſſia, Veſtris, and our poet.—
Ev'n I, Miſs Younge, if you applaud my pains,
Shall bear up one of their immortal trains!

H H 2

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND. [162.]

March 3. was tried before Mr Juſtice Buller, and a ſpecial jury, at Guildhall, the cauſe between Mr Langdale, the diſtiller, who ſued the late Lord Mayor under the riot act, to recover of the inhabitants of the city the damages he ſuſtained by the deſtruction of his premiſſes and goods, during the late diſturbances. Mr Langdale went for 51,559 l. 19 s. 7 d. under ſeveral heads, viz. the great warehouſe, with the ſpirits, behind the houſe, in Upper Holborn, at 22,478 l. 3 s. 8 d. at prime coſt; the furniture 1010 l.: At Holborn-bridge 7831 l. 2 s. 9 d. beſides the dead ſtock of mills, worms, pipes, and damage done to ſeveral houſes adjoining to Mr Langdale, held by him under leaſes. There was great diſpute about the eſtimates, as the witneſſes were not properly prepared to anſwer the counſel with their calculations. The Recorder contended, that Mr Langdale had no right to recover, becauſe the fire was communicated from the ſpirits, which were firſt ſet in a blaze, to the buildings and other property. To this point one witneſs was examined. The judge, in his charge, ſeemed to be againſt the diſtinction. Mr Langdale admitted the receipt of 14,662 l.; 11,423 l. of the Union Fire-Office; 1683 l. 8 s. 8 d. of the London Aſſurance Company; 900 l. of the Hand-in-Hand Fire-Office; but nevertheleſs he brought his action to include theſe ſeveral ſums for the benefit of the exciſe and different offices. The judge, without delivering any opinion, left the whole caſe to the conſideration of the jury, who withdrew for near two hours, and gave a verdict for 18,729 l. 10 s. damages only. The jury added alſo, that Mr Langdale could not recover the inſurances in truſt. The verdict is reſerved for the opinion of the judges, whether goods and ſtock in trade are within the meaning of the act of parliament; and a new trial will be moved for next term by the city; as the jury gave a verdict for the goods and ſtock in trade, which are included in the damages given, contrary, as the counſel ſay, to the riot act, whereby theſe buildings are to be repaired, and no other recompences provided for.

After Mr Langdale's trial, came on that of Mr Charlton, in Coleman-ſtreet, for deſtroying his houſe, &c. in the late riots; when, after a trial of an hour, a verdict was given for Mr Charlton, with 900 l. damages.

The trial of Mr Marlow, of Moorfields, againſt Sheriff Pugh, came on after Mr Charlton's, and a verdict was given for Mr Marlow, with 3667 l. 6 d. and 40 s. coſts.

Monday, March 5. came on to be tried before Lord Mansfield, and a ſpecial jury, a cauſe wherein Mr Stock was plaintiff, and the citizens of London defendants, on the ſame ground with Langdale and others, to recover 2800 l. damages, ſuſtained by him in the late riots. The ſurveyors for the plaintiff had formed their eſtimate for rebuilding the houſes according to the directions of the new building act. The ſurveyors of the board of works had eſtimated only what the expence would be of rebuilding them in their former ſtate, without any regard to the building act, as every alteration made thereby, by increaſing the expence, would proportionably raiſe the value of the houſes. In this opinion the judge and jury ſeemed to coincide, and a verdict was given for 2180 l.

Another cauſe of the ſame kind was tried, with this difference, that Peacher, the plaintiff, had rebuilt his houſe at the expence of 600 l. but the new houſe being much better than the old, he was contented to take one half; upon which a verdict was immediately given for 300 l. apparently to the ſatisfaction of all parties.

A third cauſe of the ſame nature was tried: the plaintiff recovered a verdict of 280 l.

On March 10. the trial of Mr Ald. Kennett, late Lord Mayor of London, came on in Guildhall, before Lord Manſfield and a jury, part ſpecial and part common. In the indictment he was charged with wilful miſconduct and neglect of duty as the chief magiſtrate of the city of London, on Sunday the 4th of June laſt.

The jury went out of court before five o'clock, and the Chief-Juſtice went away about ſix.

The jury about ſeven o'clock went to his Lordſhip's houſe, and expreſſed a wiſh to deliver a verdict, finding the neglect, but acquitting of the criminal parts of the charge. But his Lordſhip having informed them that the verdict

muſt be general, Guilty, or Not guilty; and that it would be in the power of the court to receive every favourable circumſtance in exculpation of the defendant's conduct, before any judgement was given againſt him, the verdict was brought in, Guilty.

On March 31. a verdict was given by a ſpecial jury at Taunton aſſizes for 3089 l. 17 s. 10 d. 2 f. for the damage done to the Roman-Catholic chapel at Bath, and buildings adjacent, by the rioters on June 9. 1780. A verdict was likewiſe given in another cauſe, for 650 l. for furniture, &c. deſtroyed.

On March 13. came on to be tried, at Saliſbury aſſizes, before Mr Baron Perryn and a ſpecial jury of the county of Wilts, a cauſe, wherein Samuel Petrie, Eſq; was plaintiff, and Mr John Briſtow defendant. The action was brought againſt the defendant, as agent to a Noble Lord, for bribery and corruption, at the laſt general election for the borough of Cricklade; when, after a hearing of ſeven hours, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 5000 l. damages.

"*London, March* 30. Mr Burke brought into the Houſe of Lords the three ambaſſadors from India, and the two Armenians, who, as miniſters, were introduced to the upper part of the houſe, and ſtood by the fire-place to ſee his Majeſty. The Indians bowed to the King moſt reſpectfully, and placed their hands on the ground, as a token of obeiſance; the Armenians did not bow. The Indians were dreſſed in long rich habits, over which they were a fine muſlin, in the form of a child's frock; their heads were covered with ſhauls, the corners of which fell on their ſhoulders."

At York aſſizes, held March 20. 1781, William Meyer, Eſq; was tried for ſhooting Joſeph Spink, an aſſiſtant to a meſſenger, who was arreſting him for debt on Oct. 18. 1780, and ſentenced to die on the Thurſday following. He was reſpited till April 6. in hopes of obtaining his Majeſty's pardon; but not having obtained it, he was executed on that day. His behaviour was ſteady and compoſed; but ſtrove rather to blame others than himſelf, eſpecially his wife; and with his laſt breath declared his innocence of an intention to murder; and that he had no ill will at the deceaſed.

Capt. John Donnellan was tried at Warwick aſſizes, for the murder of Sir Theodoſius Boughton, Bart. of Lawford Hall, in the pariſh of Newbourn, upon Avon, on Aug. 29. laſt, [42. 506.] by poiſoning him with two drachms of arſenic. He pleaded Not guilty. The trial began at ſeven in the morning of March 30.

Mr Howarth, leading counſel for the proſecution, opened the cauſe. He ſet forth, That it was by no means his intention to aggravate the circumſtances of the crime now ſubmitted to the determination of the court; for ſuch was the nature of it, that a bare and impartial narrative would be amply ſufficient for the proſecutors: That of all means which ingenious miſchief had deviſed for the deſtruction of mankind, there were none ſo cruel or ſo deſpicable as poiſon: That other means or inſtruments of death left poſſible traces of diſcovery, and implied ſome degree of openneſs in the perpetrator; but this precluded ſearch, and argued equal cowardice and villany: That the danger of every crime was increaſed in proportion to the difficulty of avoiding the effects; and when any proof could be found to eſtabliſh the guilt of poiſon in the minds of impartial men, there was none that ſo loudly demanded the unmitigated exerciſe of rigid juſtice as it did. He concluded with a narrative of the circumſtances attending the death of Sir Theodoſius, and the conduct of the priſoner at the time of his death, and for ſome time previous and ſubſequent. Theſe will beſt appear in the evidence given by the witneſſes, which we are obliged to defer till our next; and ſhall therefore conclude with the judge's ſpeech at paſſing ſentence, and the priſoner's behaviour from the time of trial till his execution.

John Donnellan, You now ſtand convicted, on the cleareſt evidence that could be produced, of the crime of murder; which of all crimes, next to thoſe againſt the ſtate, the government, or the conſtitution, is the moſt atrocious. Of all murders, poiſoning is the moſt horrible; and, if there may be degrees allowed in that ſpecies of guilt, that of which you are now convicted ſurpaſſes all others of the kind that went before yours, as much as murder itſelf ſurpaſſes other crimes. The place, the manner, and the perſon on whom you committed this murder, greatly enhance your guilt. It was committed at a place where you had an opportunity of friendly intercourſe

courſe with the deceaſed, and was little expected to commit an act of ſo horrid a nature. But your ambition has made you commit what every honeſt mind muſt ſhudder at. You have cut off the riſing offspring of an ancient and reſpectable family. In the commiſſion of this cruel act, avarice ſeems to have been your motive, and hypocriſy was your cloak. The greatneſs of his fortune has cauſed the greatneſs of your crime. You ſaw him likely to be in the poſſeſſion ſhortly of an ample fortune, equal to ſupport the ancient dignity of his family: you ſaw that his death would put you into the enjoyment of that fortune; and therefore wickedly determined to ſacrifice the devoted youth, who ſtood between you and your ambitious deſigns.

The blackneſs of your crime is the deeper ſtill, from the conſideration that the unhappy youth ſtood in ſo near a relation to you, and that you took away his life under the treacherous maſk of friendſhip, and a pretended care of his health. The inſtrument, too, which you made choice of for this deteſted purpoſe, is an additional aggravation of your offence. It was not ſufficient to ſacrifice the life of the ſon, but you muſt pitch upon his unhappy mother to be the innocent inſtrument of your foul purpoſe.

The act itſelf was not ſo ſuddenly thought of. It was deliberated long; and the longer the deliberation was, the greater was your offence. It was accompanied with ſo many arts, and ſo much previous caution, that it ſeemed to defy detection; but from a fatality which ever attends actions of ſo black a dye, and which I truſt ever will attend all the ſecret deſigns of murder, circumſtances have ariſen that have brought to light the guilt which you uſed ſo much art to conceal.

For in moſt caſes of murder, Heaven generally points out a door for conviction, which the murderer ſeems to think ſhut.

In your caſe there appears to be a peculiar interference of Heaven to bring the crime to light; for out of the very extraordinary pains which you took to conceal the offence, circumſtances have ariſen that are ſo ſingular in their nature, and ſo correſpondent with each other, that they have indubitably marked you as the perpetrator of this murder.

In a fact of ſo ſecret a kind, circumſtantial evidence is the only evidence that can generally be expected; and, in your caſe, circumſtances have appeared, than which, I will venture to ſay, no ſtronger have even been known. They have perfectly ſatisfied the jury of your guilt; and I implicitly concur in opinion with them. In the detail of this evidence, your letters to Sir William Wheeler are none of the weakeſt. They are full of the utmoſt deceit; and in them it appears moſt clearly, that you have endeavoured to prevent that reſpectable gentleman from inquiring into the cauſe of the deceaſed's death; and your rincing out the bottles, that nothing might be traced from them, appears to me as plain a proof of your guilt as poſſibility could produce. After you have been convicted on ſo clear an evidence, you cannot expect to meet with any thing but ſtrict juſtice here; but you will ſhortly appear before an awful tribunal, where the ſecrets of all mens hearts are laid open; and however you might hope to elude the penetration of an earthly judge, that almighty and all-knowing Judge, at whoſe bar you are next to render an account of this unhappy fact, is already acquainted with the inmoſt devices of your heart. The education you have had muſt convince you of this truth; and that, during the ſhort time you have now to live, a deep contrition for your manifold ſins is the only means you have left to make your peace hereafter. May the Almighty, in his utmoſt wiſdom, pardon you!

But it is my duty to paſs the ſentence of the law upon you, which is, "That you, John Donnellan, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and on Monday next that you be carried to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead; and that your body be afterwards given to the ſurgeons to be diſſected and anatomized; and the Lord have mercy on your ſoul!"

The gaoler directly ſaid to the priſoner, "Turn to the judge, and beg your body off from diſſection;" upon which the priſoner replied, "It is perfectly indifferent to me what becomes of my body."

Capt. Donnellan was remarkably at eaſe during the whole of his trial; and while the jury withdrew, he turned to a gentleman he had formerly known, and aſked him what his opinion of the evi-

dence was, and what verdict he thought the jury would return.

Immediately after the conviction of Capt. Donnellan, a divine, accompanied by a particular friend of the prisoner's, went to see him, and to all appearance he was perfectly resigned to his unhappy fate. It was urged to him, that as the evidence had been so clear, a denial of the fact would be looked upon by the world as a mean prevarication, and would induce people to throw additional insult upon his memory. To this observation he answered, he could not help any man's conclusions; he knew his own heart, and would, with his last breath, assert his innocence. Some few unguarded and unpremeditated expressions, aggravated by falsehoods of the most flagrant kind, which were sworn at his trial, had induced a jury to take his life; but time would do him justice, and prove him an injured man, ruined by those who ought to have been his friends. Perceiving the gentlemen in astonishment at this conversation, he added, that he should dedicate to-morrow (Sunday) to the purpose of drawing up an answer to, and a refutation of the evidence, and should leave it with a friend that he had no doubt would comply with the last request he should make, that of seeing it correctly published. He was asked, whether he had not a desire to see his wife, and take a last farewell. To this he hastily replied, I do beseech you let me not hear again of this: if she does not come, I shall die composed. On Sunday evening he deposited his case with a gentleman of Coventry, who assisted him in his trial, with an earnest request that he would print and publish it. He then gave some directions relative to the adjustment of the sad operation which was to take place in the morning, and appeared remarkably chearful and composed. At seven o'clock next day he was carried to the place of execution, in a mourning coach, followed by a hearse, and the sheriff's officers in deep mourning; as he went on, he frequently put his head out of the coach, and earnestly desired the prayers of the people around him. On his arrival at the place of execution, he alighted from the coach, and ascending a few steps of the ladder, prayed for a considerable time, and then joined in the usual service with the greatest appearance of devotion; he then in an audible tone of voice, addressed the spectators in the following terms: That as he was then going to appear before God, to whom all deceit was known, he solemnly declared, that he was innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer! that he had drawn up a vindication of himself, which he hoped the world would believe; for it was of more consequence to him to speak truth than falsehood; and had no doubt but that time would reveal the many mysteries that had arisen in his trial, and prove that he fell a sacrifice to the malice and black designs of his ———. After praying fervently some time, he let his handkerchief fall, a signal agreed on between him and the executioner, and was launched into eternity. After hanging the usual time, the body was put into a black coffin, and conveyed to the Town-hall to be dissected.—He was dressed in a suit of deep mourning.

Capt. Inglis of the sloop Zephyr, who arrived from the coast of Africa, after a passage of fifty-seven days, writes to the Admiralty from Spithead, March 11. "I have the honour of acquainting their Lordships, that on Oct. 31. last, being just returned to Goree from a cruize, received intelligence from Gov. Wall, of a French frigate of 24 guns being in Gambia river, and had taken two transports and two sloops there, wooding and watering for the garrison of Goree. I immediately sailed, with the Polly letter of marque, mounting 16 short four-pounders, with 30 men, agreeable to the advice of Gov. Wall.

On Nov. 2. at eleven A. M. being at the entrance of the river, saw four sail at anchor off Barra Point, found them to be one of the transports, two sloops, and a French frigate. The transport mounted 16 guns, and was, as I heard, manned with Frenchmen and negroes, belonging to Albedra, on the banks of Gambia, and interested with the French. At twelve, the transport and two sloops were set on fire, the other transport being burnt the preceding day. At one P. M. the enemy's ship being under weigh, and the Zephyr within pistol shot of her, a warm action ensued, and lasted till four P. M. when, through chasing, the Zephyr and enemy grounded, (at very near low water), as close to each other as before; which occasioned the action to be renewed with redoubled violence,

violence, hence more reſembling two batteries on ſhore, than a ſea-fight. During the greateſt part of the action, the letter of marque was anchored three quarters of a mile a-ſtern; but, notwithſtanding, a continual fire was kept up by the Zephyr and enemy till ſix, when the enemy ſtruck, with the loſs of 12 killed, and 28 wounded; the Zephyr 2 killed, and 4 wounded; her bowſprit, main-top-maſt, and main-yards, ſhot away; her hull, maſts, yards, ſails, and rigging, very much ſhattered; inſomuch, that, with the greateſt difficulty, on the 12th, we arrived at Goree. During the whole of the action, the Zephyr was in the utmoſt danger from fire rafts, both under her bows and ſtern; but luckily the deſtructive intentions of the enemy proved abortive.

After boarding the enemy, found her to be the Senegal, (Lieut. Commandant Allery), the French King's ſhip, mounting 18 ſix-pounders, and 126 men, but fought the Zephyr with 22, owing to tranſporting guns. She was formerly the Ruchorſe, commanded by Lord Mulgrave, and lately the Senegal in his Majeſty's ſervice. As ſhe was of great detriment to his Majeſty's trading ſubjects on the coaſt of Africa, the taking of her gives me the utmoſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

On our arrival on the 12th at Goree from Gambia, Gov. Wall gave me information of two veſſels being off Senegal bar, taking in gum. Ready to act conſonant with his information, though in ſo ſhattered a condition, and the Senegal not condemned, from which the property of the captors was at ſtake, we chearfully conſented to proceed in purſuit of the apparent ſucceſs; but the wind being at N. E. directly contrary, and the Zephyr in an infirm ſituation, after beating five days out at ſea, the ſhips were obliged to return to Goree, in order to refit, on purpoſe we might a ſecond time be able to attempt the expedition.

On our return the condemnation of the ſhip Senegal was entered upon, and the judge-advocate demanding an inventory, proper officers and men were ſent from the Zephyr for that purpoſe, and that of refitting her for the aforeſaid expedition; but, alas! through ſome unknown cauſe, on Nov. 22. ſhe was unhappily blown up, with the loſs of Lieut. George Crofts, and 22 others, officers and ſeamen." *Lond. gaz.*

CAPTURES. [166.]

By Britiſh men of war.

From Lloyd's Liſt.

By the Lively and Cruiſer ſloops: The Black Prince privateer of France, of 14 guns and 70 men; and the Four Brothers, Smith, from Yarmouth for Liverpool, with ſalt, retaken; both carried into Falmouth

By Britiſh privateers, &c.

By the Vulture of Jerſey: Three ſloops, one loaded with wine, oil, &c. from Bourdeaux to Breſt, and the other two with pitch, tar, &c from Bayonne for Breſt; all taken off Breſt harbour, and carried into Jerſey.

By the Mandamus of Yarmouth: De Vier Goede Vrienden, from Peterſburg for Amſterdam, laden with 227 bales of hemp, and 3000 bars of iron, &c. carried into Yarmouth.

By the Maniteſto of London: Young Vrow Charlotte, from Memel for Port L'Orient, with naval ſtores, carried into Portſmouth

By the General Conway of Jerſey: La Marie François, Le St Louis, Le Solide, and La Concorde; the three former with pitch, tar, oil, wine, &c. and the latter with wheat, carried into Jerſey.

By the Mercury, Craig, of London, the Stag, of Liverpool, and the Regulator of St Kitts: Ten ſail, from Guadaloupe for St Thomas's, carried into St Kitts. They were under convoy of the Bornholm Daniſh frigate, of 36 guns, which they ſuffered to depart.

By the Regulator, Walcot, of 18 guns and 72 men: The Rover French frigate, of 22 guns and 180 men, without firing a gun, carried into St Kitts.

By the Hypocrite of Liverpool: A valuable ſchooner, from St Euſtatia for Marigalante, carried into St Kitts.

By the Tom Lee: Two ſhips, from Curacoa for Amſterdam, richly laden with ſugar, tobacco, &c one carried into Liverpool, and the other into Cork

By the Look-Out of Liverpool, and the Prince of Orange of Guernſey: The Vleyt, from Curacoa for Amſterdam; and the John, Brenock, from Corke for Barbadoes, retaken both carried into Scilly.

By the Surpriſe of Dover: Le St Michael, from Bourdeaux for Morlaix, laden with wine.

By the Rumbold of Liverpool: the Fortuna, from Meſſina for Amſterdam, with fruit and wine, carried into Cork

A large Dutch Weſt Indiaman, with 30 tons of indigo, &c. They did not know of the Dutch war, and was taken by a boat belonging to Scilly.

By

By the Minerva, Rider, of London: The Good Friends, of Amſterdam, valued at 40,000 l. carried into Liverpool.

By the Ant and Waſp privateers of Briſtol: A Dutch brig, from Curacoa for Amſterdam, carried into Scilly.

By the Bird, of London: A ſhip of 300 tons, from Euſtatia for Amſterdam, carried into Scilly.

By the Sprightly and Hero privateers of Guernſey: The Mary, the Holy Ghoſt, and the St Holy Ghoſt, from Bourdeaux for Breſt, with wine, vinegar, and wheat, carried into Penzance.

By the Speedwell of Dublin: The Endraght galliot, with tobacco, from L'Orient for Bourdeaux, carried into Penzance.

By the Achilles of Weymouth: Le Epricve, a ſmall French lugger, of 8 carriage guns, carried into Portland road.

By the Phœnix lugger: A French privateer of 6 guns, after a ſtout engagement, carried into Pool

By the Tartar and Rambler privateers of Dartmouth: The Valentine Margretta, from Nantz for Bruges, carried into Falmouth.

By the Woolton of Liverpool: Le Sartine, picreed for 24 guns, but had only 16 mounted, and 58 men, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. The engagement continued for three hours and an half, and both ſhips ſuffered much; carried into Limerick.

By the Phœnix privateer of Dartmouth: The Fly ſchooner, an Eaſt-India packet, from Mauritius, after an obſtinate engagement, carried into Kinſale. The diſpatches were thrown overboard

By the Æolus of Jerſey: The Ebenezer, of 300 tons, from Rochfort for Breſt, with wine, &c. carried into Cork.

By the Britannia of Coomby: The Princeſs of Orange, from Guernſey for Briſtol, retaken, carried into Scilly.

By the Shaftſbury of Mountſbay: The Fauvitee, from the Eaſt Indies for France, carried into Mountſbay.

By whom taken not mentioned: The Janet, from Clyde for Charleſtown, retaken, and ſent for St Kitts

By the Greyhound of Jerſey: The L'Indoum, from Bourdeaux for Breſt, with wine, &c. carried into Helford.

By the Phœnix of Dartmouth: A brig from Mauritius, and the Tartar privateer of Briſtol, retaken; both carried into Penzance.

By the Lion of Briſtol: An American ſloop, from N Caroina for the Weſt Indies, carried into Briſtol

By the Spy of Yarmouth: The St Anna, Enroth, from Stockholm for Breſt, with pitch, tar, plank, and iron, carried into Yarmouth

By the Speedwell of Dublin: The Fortune, Fiſher, a Dane, from Smyrna for Oſtend, carried into Falmouth.

By the French, &c.

The Mary, Stowrds, from London for St Kitts, carried into Martinico; the captain killed.

The Diſpatch, Couts, from Dundee for London, ſent for Dunkirk.

The Champion, Sparks, from Liſbon for Dartmouth, carried into Morlaix.

The Reſolution, Pearce, from Newfoundland for the Weſt Indies, carried into St Domingo.

The Janet, M'Lanahan, from Clyde for Charleſtown, carried into Boſton.

The Placentia, Blanch, from Newfoundland for New York, carried into New England

The Neptune, Bowden, from Plymouth for Jamaica, carried into Hiſpaniola.

The Providence, Brockbank, from Dublin for Cork, carried into Breſt.

The Albion, Beaumont, from London for Lynn, carried into Dunkirk.

The Fly, Hamilton, from New York for London, carried into Havre de Grace

The Peggy, Burgeſs, from Portſoy for Oporto, carried into Vigo.

Taken, but whither carried not mentioned: The Julia, Leith, from Newfoundland for Jamaica; the captain died of wounds he received in the engagement; the Kingſton, Dawſon, from Lancaſter to the Leeward iſlands; the Mercury, Brown, from St Kitts for Barbadoes; the Chance, privateer of Briſtol

Taken, but ranſomed: The Eliſabeth and Clare, from Tingmouth for Liverpool, for 200 l.; the Adam, Cleator, from Cork for Oporto, for 110 guineas.

Marriages.

April 2. Andrew Drummond, Eſq; to Lady Mary Percival, eldeſt daughter to Lady Egmont.

3. The Rev. Robert Darly Waddilove, to Miſs Anne Hope Grant, ſiſter of Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt.

4. At the great ſynagogue in Duke's Place, London, by the Rev Mr Tavely, the High Prieſt of that ſynagogue, Mr Henry Noah, of Croſby-ſquare, to Miſs Minka Levy, daughter of Mr Judah Levy, an eminent American merchant, in Heydon-ſquare, in the Minories. At twelve o'clock the bride and bridegroom, and all that were invited to the ceremony, aſſembled in Duke's Place, and walked in proceſſion three times round it, according to their cuſtom, in the following order: Firſt, the High Prieſt, followed by the two readers of the ſynagogue, each holding in their hands the laws of Moſes, written on parchment; then went the bride and bridegroom;

bridegroom; after them the fathers, mothers, and other relations of both; then Mr Jacob Salomons and Mr Barnet Mouk, the two elders of the ſynagogue; after them Mr Naphtali Myers, the treaſurer to the ſubſcriptions for the poor Jews; then followed, two and two, above three hundred Jew gentlemen and ladies. After their having walked the third time round Duke's Place, they entered the ſynagogue, and were married according to the Jewiſh rites and ceremonies. Immediately after the ceremony, the whole company retired to the great hall adjoining the ſynagogue, where an elegant dinner was provided, conſiſting of four courſes, and a deſert. After dinner the company entered the ball-room; and minuets were danced till ſeven o'clock, when country-dances began, and continued till twelve; at which time the bride and bridegroom retired and the company ſat down to a cold ſupper.

7. Major Archibald Erſkine, to Mrs Ogilvy, widow of Charles Ogilvy, Eſq; and niece to the Earl of Lauderdale.

At Falkirk, Thomas Henderſon, aged 86, to Eliſabeth Wardrop, aged 88 years.

17. At Lude, Perthſhire, John Menzies of Culdares, Eſq; to Miſs Charlotte Robertſon, eldeſt daughter of Robert Robertſon of Tullibelton, Eſq;

19 At Edinburgh, George Buchan-Hepburn of Smeaton, Eſq. Advocate, eldeſt ſon of John Buchan of Letham, Eſq; to Mrs Fraſer, widow of Brig. Gen Fraſer.

21. At London, Mr John Strahan, bookſeller, to Miſs Blackwood, daughter of the late Alexander Blackwood, Eſq; of Edinburgh

29. At Airth, Mr David Erſkine writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Ann Graham, eldeſt daughter of William Graham, Eſq; of Airth.

May 2. At Airth, John Stirling, Eſq; of Kippendavie, to Miſs Mary Graham, ſecond daughter of William Graham, Eſq; of Airth.

BIRTHS.

April 13. At Pinky-houſe, the Lady of Sir Archibald Hope, Bt, of a ſon.

13 The Lady of John Sinclair, Eſq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 3. 1780. At Madraſs, Eaſt Indies, Robert Rutherford, Eſq; ſon of the late Major Rutherford of Edgerſton.

Nov. At the ſame place, George Hay, Eſq; ſon of Mr Hay of Mordington.

In the Eaſt Indies, Col. Alexander Maclellan.

Feb. 18 1781. In Euſtatia, Mr Ninian Menzies, of Glaſgow, merchant.

March 17. In France, the Ducheſs of Mazarine.

April 1 At Caſtlemilk, Sir John Stuart of Caſtlemilk, Bt.

3. At Bath, Henry Earl Conyngham, Viſcount Conyngham, and Baron Mount Charles, of the kingdom of Ireland, a privy counſellor, and Lord Lieutenant of the county and city of Londonderry, in that kingdom.

3. Mrs Helen Abercromby, widow of James Duff, Eſq; of Craigſton.

6 At Edinburgh, Charles Lord Elphinſtone.

7 Robert Watſon, D. D. principal of the univerſity of St Andrew's, author of the Hiſtory of Philip II.

8 Lady Barbara Gould, daughter of the Earl of Suſſex.

8. At London, a pauper, in the 108th year of his age

9. At Skerrington-houſe, Airſhire, John Campbell, Eſq; of Skerrington, Advocate.

9 At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Eſplin, merchant, and late one of the magiſtrates of that city

10. At Chatham, aged 110, Mary Webb, a poor woman, who had ſubſiſted many years on charity.

18 At Acomb, near York, Lady Margaret Dalziel, only daughter of the late Earl of Carnwath.

19 At London, William Strahan, junior, Eſq; ſon of William Strahan, member of parliament for Wooton Baſſet, Wilts, and printer to his Majeſty.

19 At her father's houſe near Dyſart, Miſs Beatſon, daughter of David Beatſon of Vicarſgrange, Fifeſhire, Eſq;

21. At Pitcullo, Fifeſhire, Maurice Trent, Eſq;

22. At Warriſton, near Edinburgh, in the 16th year of his age, Mr James Ramſay, eldeſt ſon of Mr William Ramſay, banker in Edinburgh.

23. At Balſhagrie, near Glaſgow, Mrs Margaret Haldane, relict of William Bunton of Ardoch

23. At Glaſſaugh, Banffſhire, in the 75th year of his age, James Abercromby of Glaſſaugh, Eſq; a general of foot, colonel of the 44th regiment of foot, and deputy-governor of Stirling caſtle.

24. At Air, Mrs Duff, relict of William Duff of Crombie, Eſq;

25. At Bath, Mr Charles Brown writer to the ſignet.

28. At Stitchel, Miſs Joanna Pringle, daughter of Sir James Pringle of Stitchel, Bt.

29 At Bath, Lord Teynham, Baron of Teynham, in Kent. His title and eſtates devolve on his eldeſt ſon the Hon. Henry Roper.

30. At Chelſea, Dr Thomas, Biſhop of Wincheſter, prelate of the order of the Garter, and clerk of the cloſet to his Majeſty.

PRE-

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleased,

April 3. to present the Rev. Mr John MacLeith to the united churches and parishes of Killarow and Kilchoman, in the shire of Argyle, vacant by the death of Mr John Macmillan

3 to present the Rev. Mr John M'Conochie to the church and parish of Crauford, in the county of Lanark, vacant by the death of Mr John Kingan.

14 to appoint Thomas Shirley, Esq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Leeward Caribbee islands in America, in the room of William Matthew Burt, Esq. deceased

War-office, April 3.

6th dragoons: Lt-Col. Francis Augustus Elliott of the 19th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-colonel, vice Lord Robert Ker.

1st foot-guards: Capt Walter Strickland, to be Captain of a Company, vice John Deaken.

War-office, April 10.

19th light dragoons: Maj Robert Mason Lewis, of 10th dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Francis Augustus Elliott

10th dragoons: Maj George Leathes, of 20th dragoons, to be Major, vice Robert Mason Lewis.

20th light dragoons: Maj. John William Egerton, of 22d dragoons, to be Major, vice George Leathes.

22d light dragoons: Capt Catheart Taylor, of 2d dragoon guards, to be Major, vice William Egerton.

96th foot: Brev Maj George Reynolds, of 49th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Hon. Francis Augustus North.

Lt-Col James Stuart, of late 96th foot, to be Colonel in the Army; Aug 29. 1777.

War-office, April 17

2d troop of horse grenadier-guards: Guidon and Captain George Warde to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice Thomas Leigh.

War-office, April 28.

14th foot: Lieut. Hon. George Ferdinand Fitz Roy, of 3d dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Percival Elliot; and Lieut. Thomas Dorrington, of 57th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Hayter

Independent company of foot: Lieut George Katenkamp, of 1st foot, to be Captain

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

8th dragoons: Maj. the Hon. Robert Henry Southwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Andrew Lyon, who retires.

49th foot: Capt Francis Augustus North, of the 96th foot, to be Captain, vice Brev. Maj George Reynolds, who exchanges.

Prices of grain at Haddington, May 11.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	21s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Bear,	14s. 0d.	13s 4d.	12s. 6d.
Oats,	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	11s. 4d.
Peafe,	11s. 0d	10s. 6d.	9s. 9d.

Edinburgh, May 15. 1781. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 7d. Peafe-meal, 7d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in April 1781.

Males 21
Females 27 } 48. Decreafed 17.

Age			No	Diseases.	No
Under		2	12	Aged ——	6
Between	2 &	5	5	Bowelhive ——	2
	5 &	10	3	Conſumption ——	16
	10 &	20	3	Convulſions ——	1
	20 &	30	5	Dropſy ——	1
	30 &	40	3	Fever ——	4
	40 &	50	4	Found dead ——	1
	50 &	60	5	Killed by a fall —	1
	60 &	70	4	Small pox ——	8
	70 &	80	2	Suddenly ——	2
	80 &	90	1	Stillborn ——	2
	90 &	100	1	Teething ——	4

PRICES of STOCKS.

April 16. 1781.

3 per cent Conſ. 58 1 8th.
4 p. ct. Conſ New 1777, 72 7 8ths ex div.
India Bonds, 6 s. a 7 s. Pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 12 7 8ths per cent.
Long Annuities, 17 1 16th a 1 8th.
3 per cent. Scrip. 58 7 8ths.
4 per cent. ditto, 75 3 8ths.
Omnium, 8 1 4th a 1 half.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l 7 s.

April 28.

Bank Stock, 112 1 4th.
South Sea Old Ann 57 1 8th.
3 per cent Bank red 57 1 half a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Conſ 58 3 8ths a 5 8ths.
India Ann. 84 1 half a 5 8ths.
India Bonds, 9 s. a 10 s Pr.
Navy and Vict Bills, 11 7 8ths a 12 p. ct.
Long Annuities, 17 5 16ths a 3 8ths.
3 per cent scrip 59 1 8th.
4 per cent ditto, 75 1 half a 5 8ths.
Omnium 9
Ann 1778, 12 12 16ths a 7 8ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 6 s.